The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,268 New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	FRIDAY. 1885.
M. Venetia	2730	500	A. B. Daniell	9th Jan.
L. Massilia	4911	1000	S. D. Shallard	16th ,,
— Nizam	2726	500	W. J. Webber	23rd ,,
L. Sutlej	4194	800	A. H. Johnson	30th ,,
M. Siam	3041	500	E. Ashdown	6th Feb.
L. Peshawar	3900	600	J. C. Babot	13th ,,
Assam	3038	500	S. F. Cole	20th ,,
L. Tasmania	4500	800	C. G. Perrins	27th ,,
M. Cathay	2983	500	T. Fairtlough	6th Mar.
. Hydaspes	2984	500	G. Scrivener	13th ,,
Gwalior	2733	500	P. Harris	20th ,,
L. Bokhara	2944	500	H. Weighell	27th ,,
. Carthage	5013	1000	G. N. Hector	3rd April
L. Surat	3142	550	C. R. Edwards	10th ,,
Nizam	2726	500	W. J. Webber	17th ,,
L. Chusan	4500	800	H. Wyatt	24th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
BOKHARA	2944	500	H. Weighell	9th Jan.
SURAT	3142	550	C. R. Edwards	23rd Jan.
CHUSAN	4500	800	H. Wyatt	6th Feb.
VERONA	3116	600	L. H. Moule	20th Feb.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, Dec. 29, 1884.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *via* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every our weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *via* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—

First Class Rs. 680. Second Class Rs. 370.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, Dec. 29, 1884.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.		
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	on Sunday	1st Feb. 1885.
CHINA*	5,000	850	on Sunday	1st Mar. ,,

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 8, 1884.

* No second class accommodation.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1885.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,500	550	29th Jan.
BERENICE	G. B. Verona	3,500	550	1st March.
ELEKTRA	G. Sturli	4,100	600	2nd April
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	2nd May

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons	H.P.	To sail 1885
ELEKTRA	G. Sturli	4,100	600	29th Jan.

STEAM TO COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
THISBE	C. Bechtinger	3,500	450	12th Jan.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, Dec. 1884.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	1885.
s.s. BRITANNIA	3069	480	F. Blight	4th Feb.
s.s. BELGRAVIA	5000	1000	G. C. Boothby	1st Mar.
s.s. NUBIA	3553	480	T. G. Knox	14th Mar.
s.s. PERSIA	3579	480	R. Hutchison.	To follow
s.s. CALIFORNIA	3410	840	Wm. S. Young	do.
s.s. VICTORIA	3242	480	Wm. Russell	do.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* Passengers, an Agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, Dec. 30, 1884.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Tons.	Comdrs	About 1885.
CLAN MURRAY	2,100	E. Worfolk	16th Jan.
CLAN FORBES	2,500	J. A. Guard	26th do.
CLAN CAMERON	2,500	J. R. Kewley.	16th Feb.
CLAN SINCLAIR	3,000	C. E. Darley	6th Mar.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have splendid accommodation for first-class passengers.

Passage Money, Rs. 450.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

	Tons.	H.P.	1885.
S. S. SPEKE HALL	2,700	400	17th March.
S. S. RYDAL HALL	2,700	400	31st ,,
S. S. WISTOW HALL	2,700	400	30th April.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For Plans, Handbooks of information, and other particulars as to Passage apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING & Co.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, December, 19 1884.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY, GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. SASSOON JACOB DAVID in our firms here and in China CEASED on the 31st December [illegible]

E. D. SASSOON & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 9th January, 1885, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on MONDAY, 12th January, 1885, at 11 a. m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 14th January, 1885, at 5 p. m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "ABYSSINIA," 1,129 tons, on 29th January, 1885, at noon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 18th December, 1884.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES SECURED by P. & O. and other Steamers, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED, including Rail and Steamer, available from BOMBAY, CALCUTTA and any principal Railway Station in India, to all parts of the Globe.

THROUGH BOOKINGS to LONDON by ANY ROUTE across the Continent, and every assistance rendered to passengers with COOK'S TICKETS by their interpreters at Brindisi, Venice, Naples, Marseilles, Turin, Paris, &c.

Pamphlet of Routes, quotations, and full particulars sent free on application.

Address, THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: 17, HORNBY ROW;
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

GIANT TIME-PIECES.

SUITABLE FOR MUNICIPAL HALLS, MESS ROOMS, CLUBS, AND LARGE OFFICES.

MESSRS. FAVRE-LEUBA AND Co. beg to invite public attention to abovementioned Time-pieces just imported by them. The cases are circular, and of plain massive best seasoned oak. Back of case diameter of 3 feet, diameter of dial 2 feet. Hands and figures plain and massive, visible at a long distance.

The works are with pendulum and of the best description possible. Guarantee five years. Price, Rs. 300.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO., Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

A COMBINATION of the fluid extract of Sarsaparilla prepared with the greatest care from the Red Jamaica Root and Iodide of Potassium, combining the active properties of Sarsaparilla with those of the Iodide. It is specially recommended as an Alterative and Blood-purifier.

Per bottle, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 Cash.

PREPARED ONLY BY

TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

AIR-BEDS, CUSHIONS, and PILLOWS, INDIA-RUBBER ICE and HOT-WATER BAGS, &c.

India-rubber Air-Beds with pillows.
,, ,, Cushions, circular.
,, ,, ,, Four cornered.
,, ,, ,, ,, French reeded
,, ,, Pillows.
,, Bags for applying Ice to the Head, &c.
,, Hot water Bottles for the application of Heat to the Stomach, Feet, &c.
,, Water Bed vulcanized, 6 feet by 3 feet.
,, Water and Air-Bed, Tubular, 6 feet by 2½ feet.
Water-proof Bed Sheeting.
Chapman's Bags for applying Ice to the spine.
Bellows for Beds, Cushions, and Pillows.

TREACHER AND CO., LIMITED.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FLESH BRUSHES, GLOVES, STRAPS, &c.

FLESH BRUSHES, Wooden Backs, with Straps.
,, ,, Dinneford's Alexandra } with long
Demidoff } handles,
DINNEFORD'S HORSE-HAIR FLESH GLOVES.
,, FLESH STRAPS.
,, ARMY OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE PADS.
FLESH RUBBERS, The Clarendon.
LAWRENCE'S FLESH GLOVES.
,, STRAPS.
BUXTON PADS.
BADEN HONEYCOMB AND TURKISH GLOVES
LOOFAR'S CALEF ACIO OR BADEN FLESH PADS
STRAP FRICTORS.

A good assortment of Turkey and Honeycomb Bath Sponges, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Sponge Bags, &c.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following are the probable sailings, Bombay to either Liverpool or London.

	Tons.	Comd.	Sailing about
s. s. City of Venice	3,206	H. Y. Moffat	10th Feb.
s. s. City of Manchester	3,125	A. Macdonald	10th March.
s. s. City of Carthage	2,050	A. B. Gray	5th April.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1885.

THE s.s. FRIARY has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our counter-signature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their goods without delay.

All claims should be presented to the Captain of the steamer, by whom all such are payable, before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise they will not be entertained by him.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents, inwards for s.s. "Friary."

Bombay, 7th January, 1885.

CHRISTMAS NUMBERS, ANNUALS AND ALMANACS.

Times of India Calendar and Directory for 1885	8	0
Maclean's Guide to Bombay	5	0
Cassell's Family Magazine, Vol. 1884	5	12
Family Herald, Vol. 53	3	0
Tinsley's Annual	0	10
Judy's Annual	0	10
The Gladstone Almanac for 1885	0	6
Quiver Annual	0	6
Sunday Magazine Xmas Number	0	6
World ,, ,,	1	0
London Reader Xmas Number	0	6
Little Folks, Vol. 20	3	4
Beeton's Xmas Number	0	10
Bow Bells Xmas Number	1	8
Fun Almanac	0	4
London Society Xmas Number	0	10
Queen Almanac	0	10
Boys' Own Paper Xmas Number	0	6
Girls' Own Paper Xmas Number	0	6
Longman's Magazine Xmas Number	0	10
Graphic Xmas Number	1	0
Hood's Comic Annual	0	10
Grant's Xmas Number	0	10
Nautical Almanac	2	0
Raphael's Almanac	0	12
Santa Claus Xmas Annual	1	0
The Illustrated London Almanac	0	10
Young Ladies' Journal Xmas Number	1	8
Zadkiel's Almanac	0	8
Zadkiel's Astronomical Ephemeries	0	12

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE public is hereby informed that on and from the 10th January, 1885, to the 10th May, 1885, THROUGH PASSENGER and GOODS SERVICE by STEAMER will be in operation between the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway stations and Bombay. Passengers and Goods will be booked from any station on the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway to Bombay, and from Bombay to any station on the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway. The Railway Steamer "OORUN" will start from Carnac Bunder, Bombay, every SATURDAY, and from the Bhavnagar Bunder every TUESDAY following. The charge by Sea between Bombay and Bhavnagar Bunder will be as under for passengers:—

1st Class	Rs.	8
2nd do.	,,	5
3rd do.	,,	2

FREE LUGGAGE BY STEAMER.

1st Class	3 maunds	or 240 lbs.
2nd do.	2 do.	or 160 do.
3rd do.	1 do	or 80 do.

All luggage in excess of above allowance will be charged at Rs. 2-8 per maund of 80 lbs.

Through tickets for passengers will be issued, the above charge being added to the fare by Railway as published in tariff exhibited at all stations.

Note.—The tickets issued by the Bhownagar Gondal Railway Stations for Bombay will be available by the steamers "Bhavnagar" and "Eran" on the following days:—

Steamer "Eran" every Thursday from Bhownagar.
Steamer "Bhownagar" every Saturday from Bhownagar.

Such tickets will hold good for 7 days, after which that if used they will be excessed, full charge being collected.

For goods rates and rules, see classifications at stations and at booking office, "Carnac-bunder," Bombay.

For further particulars apply to the Traffic Superintendent, Ghadechi, or Booking Clerk, Carnac-bunder office, Bombay.

By Order,
CHAS. CARROLL,
Traffic Superintendent.

Traffic Supdt.'s Office, Ghadechi, 27th December, 1884.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE .... MR. F. G. APOO.
SUB-LESSEES .... MESSRS. TOWERS AND GLOVER.

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.

ALSO

FRIDAY, JANUARY 9.
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT,
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE AND IN THE PRESENCE OF
H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON.
OF LECOCQ'S CHARMING OPERA
LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.
MISS ROSA TOWERS AS CLAIRETTE
MISS MARIE BURTON AS MADAME LANGE.
New Scenery, New Costumes.
FULL BAND AND CHORUS.
In active preparation the
RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.
RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.
RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.
Due notice will be given of its first production.

STAGE MANAGER .... FRANK TOWERS.
BUSINESS MANAGER .... GRAY DEW.

Reserved Seats and plan at SOUNDY & Co.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Club will be held in the Club-house, on MONDAY, the 9th Feby, 1885, at 5-30 p.m.

T. W. CUFFE,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, Club, 7th January, 1885.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are warranted to last almost a life-time, and the entire satisfaction they give affords best proofs. Thousands of testimonials received from all parts of the world.—The Singer Manufacturing Company, 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar, ready laid, at very moderate rates.—Peroshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK —Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

CHUBB'S SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper and Key Boxes Locks and Padlocks. Sole Agent in Bombay, Eduljee Pestonjee, 47 Parsee Bazar St., Fort, Illustrated Price-Lists free by post.

THE WYETH COMPRESSED TABLETS are especially convenient for Singers and Public Speakers. As. 10 per bottle.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

HIGH DOG-CART, FOR SALE, at BENNETT'S AUCTION, on SATURDAY, 10th inst.

WANTED, D. B. C. F. Rifle or Gun for ball, 8 or 10 bore turning large charge.—Major STACE, Nandode.

WANTED, a PERSON to instruct in law and its way of learning. Also a teacher of Mahratti. Apply at KEMP'S shop, Malabar Hill.

FOR SALE, an English landau and pair of bay horses' also a semi-grand piano by Collard and Collard. Apply Colonel Pottinger, RA, Marine Lines.

FOR SALE, a high wheel DOG-CART and Arab HORSE, sound, 14 hands, 4 years old, with quite new harness, for Rs. 600. Apply to X., Gazette Office.

PLUSH, Velvet and Fancy Photo Frames and Ladies Hand Bags, from annas four. English Sweets, 3 lbs. for a rupee.—SHROFF BROTHERS, near Crawford Market.

MY ESTABLISHMENT is noted throughout India for the reliable quality of gold manufactured, and excellence of workmanship. E. I. BRANDON, 5, Hornby-road.

JUST RECEIVED, a fresh supply of French Kid Gloves with 2 buttons at Rs. 2-4 per pair; also Military Doe Gloves at Re. 1-12 per pair.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., Hummum-street.

INDIA RUBBER PENS very Flexible and pleasant to write with; they cannot be corroded by black or red Ink. Re. 1 per box of 2 dozen. STEWARD & Co., Church-gate-street, Fort.

BEAUTIFUL CHEAP TOYS, see PEARSE'S Collection of CHEAP AND GOOD TOYS, 23 Apollo-street.

JUST RECEIVED.—A very choice selection of Plated-ware and Cutlery at JOHN ROBERTS, & Co. 18, Marine-street.

ALGERIAN BON BONS, American Candy Apricotines a la Creme, Bon Bons Fins Aux Amandes Caramels, &c., at PEARSE'S.

JUST OPENED.—A large assortment of beautiful French Flowers.—MRS. LAKE, Milliner, No. 7, Church-gate-street, Fort, Bombay.

SPONGES.—HONEYCOMB (HAND AND BATH) and TURKISH SPONGES finest quality, and cheap. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS and Dry Plates for sale. Apply for Price List to S. HORMUSJEE, Photographer, Kalbadavie-road, Bombay.

FINE OLD JAMAICA RUM, ex s. s. "Tasmania," in case of 1 dozen, Rs. 22.—BODGER, WARBURTON & Co., Military Square.

FOR SALE, best table bricks 9" by 4½" by 2½" For rates, &c. apply to the Bombay Brick and Tile Factory, Limited, 32, Medows-street, Fort.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1, Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

NORTON'S PATENT ABYSSINIAN TUBE WELLS for absolutely pure and cheap water.—Sole Agents, JOHN S. ELMORE & Co., 34, Meadow-st., Bombay.

WANTED, a CHIEF-CLERK, for Indent Department. Only experienced Parsees or Hindoos need apply to G. G., care of *Bombay Gazette* Office. Salary liberal.

A LADY desires to hear of a thoroughly capable and trustworthy European NURSE to take charge of two little girls. Address MRS. UNWIN, Surat.

WATCHES, CHRONOMETERS, etc., REPAIRED with perfect satisfaction and guarantee.—KANNY & Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers, 9 Meadow-st. Bombay

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5. with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MANZANILLA, SOLERA, and BANG, Sherries, the brands used at the Bombay Yacht Club, obtainable at the Godowns of PHIPSON & Co., 18, Forbes-street.

JOHN MOHOMED, 16, Medow-street, Fort, has just received his New Stock of Diagonal Coatings and Tweed Suitings in all the latest Styles and Colours, Inspection solicited.

THE MODY PARELL IRONWORKS.—Orders for casting Iron, Brass, Copper, Phospher, Bronze, &c., registered by M. M. MODY & Co., Apollo-street, Fort, or Parell Works.

INFANT'S CLOTHING of every description just arrived Hats, Bonnets, Robes, Pellisses, Pinafores, Wool Boots, &c. A large and choice assortment.—Badham, Pile & Co., Limited.

WONDERLAND Art Pottery Works. Christmas presents. Reduced prices. Silver Medals, Paris Exhibition, 1878; Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883; Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84.—Esplanade, Bombay.

PRINTED FLOORCLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

AN Oxford Graduate in honors and an experienced tutor, shortly proceeding to England, wishes to take with him one or two boys to educate and take charge of. Satisfactory references and moderate terms.—G. C. Graves, M. A., Chandernagore.

AT MATHERAN.—TO BE LET, for the season, the "Folly," one of the best houses at Matheran, with six bed rooms, commanding excellent view, and well furnished. Rent moderate. Apply to B. C., care of this paper.

£500 STG. PAYABLE AT AGE 55 or at death if previous costs £1-14-2 per mensem if commenced at age 25; £2-0-4 if commenced at age 30; and £2-10-5 if commenced at age 35. Rates for other ages on application at Standard Life Office.

FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated Fund amounts to Six Millions Sterling invested only in unexceptionable Securities, and the Revenue is £800,000 per annum

FOR SALE.—Lathes, Sliding, Surfacing and Screw Cutting, 6", 7½", and 12" Centres, 6 to 20 feet beds; Seller's Screwing Machines, Planing Machines, Drilling Machines, Saw Benches, Punching and Shearing Machines, Fire Engines, Crab Winches, Screw Jacks, Taps and Dies, &c.—Richardson and Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act. The Opium Act. The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessel Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act, Price Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LOCH-FYNE HERRINGS.—Just received On sale at PEARSE'S at eight per Rupee, 23 and 28 Apollo-street.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

ARE PERIODICALLY IN RECEIPT OF LARGE SUPPLIES OF

GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT,

from the leading English Houses, who manufacture the Goods, in accordance with TREACHER AND Co.'s long and practical experience, specially to meet the requirements of the Indian climate, an

ADVANTAGE PRESENTED BY NO OTHER HOUSE IN INDIA.

BADMINTON.
BOXING.
CRICKET.
DUMB BELLS.
FENCING.
BACKGAMMON.
BEZIQUE.
BILLIARDS.
CHESS.
COMPENDIUMS.
CRIBBAGE.
FISHING.
FIVES.
FOOT-BALL.
HORIZONTAL BARS.
GOLF.
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DRAUGHTS.
GO-BANG.
LAWN-TENNIS.
POLO.
QUOITS.
RACKETS.
AMMUNITION, &c.
PLAYING CARDS.
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RACE, &c.

DETAILED PRICE-LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE WATER OF LIFE.

SUCH for many years has good Brandy been called and now that Whisky is more popular good quality Cognac is Cheaper, and certainly more wholesome than much Whisky that is sold here We offer good Cognac at Rs. 24 per dozen, net cash, duty-paid. It is worthy of recommendation.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL FORT BOMBAY.

THE Manager takes this opportunity of tendering his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on the Hotel by Travellers; and regrets that at times the accommodation has not been sufficient to meet all demands. He has therefore made extensive additions, and hopes in future to be in a position to meet the wants, comfort and convenience of his Patrons.

Numerous Testimonials bear witness to the advantages of the GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

The Hotel Clerks meet every Train and Steamer.

TERMS.

includRs. 5 per day, ing Board and Lodging. For further particulars address THE MANAGER

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!

DEVARENNES & CO.,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS.

Manufactory.—Sunkersett House, Gowalia Tank-road.

N. B.—New and Second-hand carriages always on hand.

FURNITURE, DECORATIONS, FURNITURE.

DEVARENNES & CO.,

FURNITURE AND CABINET MAKERS AND UPHOLSTERERS.

Manufactory and Sale-rooms,—Sunkersett House, Gowalia Tank-road.

N. B.—Estimates and Drawings on application.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,

MILLINERS, DRESS-MAKERS, TAILORS, HOSIERS, HATTERS, DRAPERS, GLOVERS, BOOT AND SHOE MERCHANTS, AND GENERAL PROVIDERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW GOODS!
NEW GOODS!!
NEW GOODS!!!

WICKER PICNIC, TIFFIN OR LUNCHEON BASKETS.

We have just opened a large consignment of the above Fancy Wicker Baskets, all completely fitted with Bottles, Tumblers, Knives, and Forks, Spoons and Napkins.

Tiffin Baskets for one, Rs. 2-15.
Tiffin Baskets for two, Rs. 4-15, 8-15, 14-12, 15-8, 21-8 and 22-8.
Tiffin Baskets for three, Rs. 25.
Tiffin Baskets for four, Rs. 12-8, 21-8, 22-8.

TABLE MATS.

Highly polished American Wood Colapsible Table Mats, Brown and Yellow Stripe, from size 8½ by 6½, Ans. 5, to 27 by 14 Rs. 2-6 each.

CURTAIN CHAINS.

Highly ornamental, per pair Re. 1-15 to Rs. 4-6.

TIME-PIECES.

Nickel Silver American Time-Pieces, Rs. 5-15 each.

STATIONERY.

Marcus Ward's Royal Academy boxes of Stationery, containing 2½ quires grey Note and 50 Square Envelopes to match, Ans. 10 per box. Overland Note containing 2½ quires Overland Note and 50 Envelopes of the finest quality, Re. 1-2 per box.

PLUSH, VELVET OR LEATHER.

Ladies' Hand Bags, all beautifully ornamented, from Re. 1-15 to Rs. 7-15 each.

CUSHION TASSELS.

Set of Tassels with cord to match, Ans. 15½ to Rs. 2-4 a set.

PIANOFORTES

FOR

SALE, HIRE, OR ON THE EASY PURCHASE SYSTEM.

P I A N O F O R T E S.

THE SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
Solid Mahogany. Rs. 850.
(This Instrument was awarded a MEDAL and FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE at the Calcutta Exhibition.)

THE SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Ebonized. Rs. 900.

THE SYMPATHETIC CONCERT GRAND PIANOFORTE,
Solid Mahogany. Rs. 1,750.

CHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNES SQUARE PIANOFORTE, WITH ALL METAL WORK ELECTRO-PLATED, OVERSTRUNG.
Rs. 750.

R. LIPP & SONS' GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
Rs. 650 and Rs. 750.

THE CANTANTE RESONANTE SQUARE PIANOFORTE

Solid American Walnut,	(7 octaves)	Rs. 650.
Do. do.	(6¾ octaves)	Rs. 550.
Do. do.	(7⅓ octaves)	Rs. 900.

THE "BUNGALOW" SQUARE PIANOFORTE.
Solid Wood, Rs. 450.
(Compass six octaves.)

THE SYMPATHETIC COTTAGE PIANOFORTE,
Black and Gold. Rs. 650 and 750.

THE CANTANTE RESONANTE COTTAGE PIANOFORTE
Cash Rs. 500 and 650.

THE BIJOU COTTAGE PIANO,
Compass 5 Octaves. Solid Walnut, Rs. 300.

N. B.—All the above have Iron Frames, and are WARRANTED to stand the Indian Climate.

P I A N O F O R T E S.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.
Pianos for HIRE in POONA and the districts at Reduced Rates.
CATALOGUES OF MUSIC POST FREE.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LIMITED,

To be incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, whereby the liability of a Shareholder is limited to the amount of his Shares.

CAPITAL—RUPEES 4,00,000,
(With power to increase)

In 4,000 Shares of Rupees 100 each, of which 3,000 have already been taken up, and the balance 1,000 are now offered to the Public.

Rupees 10 payable on application,
Rupees 10 ,, allotment,
And the balance in Calls of Rs. 20 per Share at not less than 2 months' intervals.

DIRECTORS.
ALEX. MCKENZIE, Esq.
J. RICH, Esq.
T. LIDBETTER, Esq.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
C. R. MARCKS, Esq.

SOLICITORS.
Messrs. HORE, CONROY & BROWN.

BANKERS.
THE AGRA BANK, Limited.

AUDITOR.
N. S. SYMONS, Esq.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS Company is formed for the purpose of acquiring, carrying on, and extending the business of the present firm of C. MARCKS and COMPANY, Jewellers, Watch and Clock-makers, Opticians Pianoforte Importers, and Merchants, in Bombay and Poona.

The present firm was established by the Vendor, Mr. C. R. Marcks (who is the sole proprietor) in 1874, and from small beginnings its business has steadily and rapidly increased, until it is now in possession of a valuable stock with suitable and well-situated Leasehold premises both in Bombay and Poona.

It may give some idea of the success and progress that has attended the operations of the firm if a comparative statement of the amount of business done for a few years is shown—which is as follows:—

	Rs.
In 1875 the turn over was	40,000
,, 1880 ,, ,, ,,	1,58,000
,, 1882 ,, ,, ,,	2,22,000
,, the 11 months ending 30th November it was	2,78,600

And there is little doubt that when the present year is completed, that the turn over will have amounted to over Three lakhs of rupees.

The Vendor holds leases of the premises at Bombay and Poona which have nearly *six* years yet to run.

The premises in Rampart Row, Bombay, are held at a low rental, the Vendor having purchased from the late occupier the lease for Rs. 7,000, and it is proposed to allow the Vendor Rs. 5,000 on account of the unexpired portion of this lease. Considering the great rise in rents since the lease was entered into it is considered that this will be a most advantageous arrangement for the Company.

The Vendor holds two valuable Agencies, viz., that for Dr. A. Menist's optical goods and that for Messrs. Schiedmayer and Soehne's Pianofortes, the good will of which will be made over to the Company.

Mr. Marcks, the Vendor, agrees to hand over to the Company the whole of the present stock-in-trade, which is of the most modern description, at its cost price to him in Bombay or Poona, as the case may be (allowing for anything that could have deteriorated), and 12 per cent. on the valuation to be arrived at for good-will; also to make over the leases of the different premises, an allowance being made for the Rampart Row establishment as mentioned above.

In addition to the establishments in Poona and Rampart Row, Bombay, there is an establishment in Church Gate Street, Bombay, for the manufacture of Tower and Turret Clocks, which, it is expected, will prove a financial success; the lease of these premises will also be handed over.

The value of the entire stock-in-trade, furniture and fixtures is roughly estimated at about 3 lakhs of rupees, but will be ascertained by independent valuers appointed by the Board of Directors.

The Company will carry out all existing engagements with assistants, and will also accept assignments of the existing leases in Bombay and Poona.

The charges in connection with the formation of the Company will be light as no promotion money will be paid.

The outstanding accounts due to the firm will be made over to the Company and any bad debts made prior to the formation of the Company will be borne by the Vendor; goods on the sea will be made over to the Company at their actual cost. The amount of the last two items will be ascertained by the Company's Auditor, Mr. Symons.

Mr. C. R. Marcks will agree to act as Managing Director of the Company for a period of three years on a salary of Rs. 750 per month, with a commission of 10 per cent. on the amount of dividends declared during that period.

During the first 3 years after the formation of the Company, the Vendor guarantees that the shareholders shall receive dividends at the rate of not less than 9 per cent. per annum on the capital subscribed, and engages not to carry on business in Bombay or Poona at any future time in opposition to the interests of the Company. In order to secure this dividend, the Vendor agrees to deposit with the Company ,080 fully paid-up shares as security for the payment of the dividend.

It is considered that this is a very favourable opportunity for investment as the shareholders will at once become possessed of an established concern which is doing a profitable business, and which only requires additional capital to expand it. The Vendor's object in turning the business into a Limited Company is to extend it, and to show his faith in it he is taking 2 lakhs in shares himself, that is half the entire capital.

Limited Companies of this kind in Bombay have been, on the whole, good investments, as the following quotations of the prices at which some of such Companies' shares stand at the present time shows:—

	Per value of shares.		Market value to-day.
Treacher & Co.	Rs. 500		Rs. 1,200
Thacker & Co.	,, 100		,, 161
Kemp & Co.	,, 175	(paid-up)	,, 324
Badham, Pile & Co.	,, 100		,, 170

The following Agreements will be made, *viz.*—

1.—A contract between Mr. C. R. Marcks trading under the style of C. Marcks and Company, to sell to the Company his good-will, stock-in-trade, fixtures, furniture and assets, and an agreement by which he guarantees that the dividends of the Company shall not be less, for the first 3 years of its exitence than at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum and to hold and deposit for 3 years 1,080 shares with the Company as security for his guarantee, and that he will not at any future time carry on business in Bombay and Poona in opposition to the Company.

2.—A contract between Mr. C. R. Marcks and the Company by which he agrees to serve the Company for 3 years as Managing Director at a monthly salary of Rs. 750, and a sum which shall be equal to 10 per cent., on the amount of dividend declared.

Forms of application for shares may be obtained from Messrs. C. Marcks & Company, Bombay and Poona, and at the Agra Bank, Bombay.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and of the Contracts abovementioned may be inspected at the office of the Company's Solicitors.

Bombay, 31st December, 1884.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE RIGHT of COLLECTING ROAD and BRIDGE TOLLS in the Satara District for the 12 months commencing from 1st April, 1885, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Huzur Deputy Collector, Satara, on the 16th February, 1885. For further particulars apply to that officers.

J. KING,
Collector and President, Local Fund Committee, Satara.

Satara, 27th Dec. 1884.

DR. DE ROOS' CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients, testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion, renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and, in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable; giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEY AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and diseases of the Kidney and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 1s, 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD.

DR. DE ROOS' PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend: they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fulness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove sallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world-famed Medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay; B. S. MADON & Co., Bombay; B. Phillips & Co., Bombay & Poona; BARRIE & Co., Madras; WEST & Co., Madras; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore; LYELL, Allahabad; B. G. MATHOOR, Medical Agency, Pepulmundee, Agra; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and Ajmere; BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; PEAKE, ALLEN and Co., Lucknow; BALL, HOBSON & Co., Umballa; MAITLAND & Co., and HUDSON & Co., Colombo; and all the principal Merchants in India.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfully informed that Dr. De Roos' Pills are not sold in loose quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying so-called "Guttæ Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) DR. DE ROOS' "Guttæ Vitæ" or DR. DE ROOS' "Renal Pills."

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by DR. DE ROOS, on secret abuses, nervous debility, depression of spirit and confirmed melancholy, too frequently traceable to certain pernicious habits acquired in early life. Price one Rupee, of any of the Agents for DR. DE ROOS' Medicines.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half-year ended December last at the rate of Five per cent. per annum will be payable on application on and after MONDAY, 26th instant, to Registered Shareholders on 31st December 1884.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 7th January, 1885.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the BANK will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 16th, to MONDAY, the 26th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Bombay, 7th January, 1885.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of SUBSIDIARY BUILDINGS and ROADS in the compound of the new Officers Quarters, Marine Lines, Bombay.

2. Plans, specifications, and conditions of contract can be seen, and forms of Tender, and all necessary information obtained on application at the Bombay Defences Office, Fort, during office hours.

3. Tenders, which should be sealed, will be received by the undersigned at his office up to 12 noon, on the 15th instant, when they will be opened.

4. The amount of earnest money required to accompany the Tender is Rs. 550, and the amount of deposit required in the case of the accepted Tender is 5 per cent. on the tendered amount.

5. The acceptance of the Tender rests with the Government.

6. Authority is reserved to reject any or all of the tenders received.

W. MERRIMAN, Bt. Lt.-Col., RE.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

Bombay Defences Officers, Bombay, 6th Jan., 1885.

ATKINOSN'S PERFUMERY.

ESS. YLANG YLANG, FRANGIPANNE
GOLD MEDAL BOUQUET, VIOLET
POWDER, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
BOUQUET, BROWN WINDSOR SOAP,
Sold everywhere.
THREE GOLD MEDALS—PARIS, 1878,
and CALCUTTA, 1884.
Observe Trade Mark.

J. AND E. ATKINSON.
24, Old Bond-street London.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.
No. 14, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE OF 2 CASES SILK UMBRELLAS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their sale rooms No. 14, Forbes and Meadow-streets, Fort, by order and on account and risk of whom it may concern the following:—

Landed ex. s.s. Tasmania and Venetia.

F R 834 and 899—2 cases silk umbrellas of various kinds in boxes of 1 dozen each, by F. Revel Per et Fils, Lyon, Paris.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 8th January, 1885.

BRIGHTON—ENGLAND.
36, Montpellier Crescent.

THE MISSES READ receive the daughters of Gentlemen to BOARD and EDUCATE. Very healthy situation. All the comforts and care of Home Life. Reference kindly permitted to

MAJOR MORRIS,
22nd Regt. N. I., Satara.

LORD RIPON RECEPTION AND MEMORIAL FUND.

IN pursuance of the Resolution passed at the Public Meeting held in the Town Hall on the 29th November, ultimo, ALL CLASSES of the INHABITANTS of the Bombay Presidency are INVITED TO SUBSCRIBE to this Fund, and to pay the amounts of their subscriptions into the BANK OF BOMBAY.

Gentlemen who have already subscribed are also requested to pay their subscriptions into the same Bank.

V. N. MANDLIK,
B. TYABJEE,
M. C. MURZBAN,
P. M. MEHTA,
K. T. TELANG,
HURKISSONDAS NAROTAMDAS,
P. F. GOMES,
Honorary Secretaries.

NOTICE.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, Limited.

SUBJECT to the sanction of the Government of India, the LINE between SONEPORE, PALEZA GHAT and MANKAPUR JUNCTION will be OPENED for traffic on the 15th January, 1885.

Goods traffic of all kinds, except horses, carriages and live stock, will be booked through with the East Indian and connected Railways *via* Paleza Ghat station of the Bengal and North-Western Railway and Patna (Banka Ghat) station of the East Indian Railway.

Goods and parcels, except horses, carriages and live stock, will be booked through with the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway and all connected Railways *via* Ajodhya (Lakarmandi Ghat) station of the Bengal and North-Western Railway and Fyzabad station of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

Passengers will be booked locally only.

For the convenience of passengers the Bengal and North-Western Railway will run a steamer between Dinapore (Digha Ghat) and Paleza Ghat to meet the passenger trains arriving at and leaving Paleza Ghat station.

A local [illegible] at present exists between [illegible] and Paleza Ghat.

Information regarding time tables, and rates [illegible] be had from the Assistant Traffic Superintendent, [illegible]

ALEXANDER [illegible]
Agent and Chief Engineer.

Gorakhpur, the 29th December, 1884.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 7.

THE home advices received by wire to-day express a somewhat uneasy tone, the failure being announced of two firms connected slightly with Bombay: one a house with connections in the Zanzibar trade, the other a firm of seed-crushers in Marseilles. In neither case can any loss of importance fall on the Indian Banks, as both firms had very little paper out, and that even would mostly be secured by produce. There has, however, been a slightly apprehensive feeling about in London for some time past, and it would not create much surprise if more serious failures followed, the losses incurred in produce last season having been unquestionably heavy.

At the weekly meeting of the directors of the Bank of Bombay this afternoon, no change was made in rates of interest and discount. It was, however, decided to declare an interim dividend of 5 per cent. for the half-year, which it is reported will leave about a lakh to carry forward to the next half-year.

Reuter's financial telegram from London of yesterday quotes Consols ⅛ higher at 99⅜, and the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan is advanced to the same extent, being now 102⅛. In Rupee paper 4½ per cent. is 3-16 higher at 80⅝, but 4 per cent. is reduced to 78⅜, previous quotations having been incorrect.

In the Mincing-lane markets no change is reported, but Wheat in Liverpool is quoted 3d. per cental higher.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday was quiet, the sales being only estimated at 8,000 bales, of which, however, 1,000 were Surats, which were firm in tone, and an advance of 1-16d. is quoted in Good and Fine Omras. Americans to arrive are quoted partially 1-64d. higher, but New York prices are all unchanged. The receipts to date at the American ports are:—

	1884.	1883.	1882.
Tuesday's receipts	24,000	17,000	65,000
Four days' receipts	77,000	44,000	16,000
Total since 1st Sept.	3,753,000	3,581,000	3,818,000

We have had another quiet market here again to-day. The New York telegram did not come in until the afternoon, which was one reason for operators holding aloof; but the main obstacle to business is the indifference to buying displayed in all the European markets. Prices are maintained by the undoubted strength of the statistical position, present and prospective, but consumers will only pay them when they are compelled to buy, trade in the manufactured products being the reverse of cheerful. The following are to-day's quotations:—

Broach Good, March dely ....Rs. 228 per candy.
Omra Good " .... " 201 "
Dhollera do. April " .... " 202 "
Bengal, February " .... " 162 to 163.

WHEAT continues very firm on the strength of the Liverpool advices, but the Continent still declines to move. Rupee prices are unaltered.

LINSEED is quiet at Rs. 5-14 for old ready, Rs. 5-10 for new, April delivery.

FREIGHTS keep firm owing to the comparatively limited supply of tonnage. For Liverpool ready 26s. 3d. is asked for measurement and 25s. has been paid by one of the liners, early March sailing. A steamer in harbour is reported fixed for Hull at 27s. 6d. Other rates are unaltered.

EXCHANGE to-day has been steady at yesterday's top rates, the result mainly of firm advices from Calcutta, as there are not many bills offering here. Bar Silver, moreover, is said to be 49 15-16d. per oz., 1-16d. higher than quoted by Reuter. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand ....1s. 7¼d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ....1s. 7 5-32d. "
Do. Three Months' Sight..1s. 7 7-16. "
Credits do. do. do. ..1s. 7 9-16. "
Francs do. do. do. ...2·06½

GOVERNMENT PAPER was quiet and inclined to weakness in the forenoon, an idea having prevailed in some quarters that an advance would be made in the Bank of Bombay's rates of discount. No change having been made, however, Fours close firm at Rs. 98⅞, Fours-and-a-half Rs. 100⅞.

SHARES.—Bank of Bombay are firm at Rs. 765 again. Spinning Mills are dull, and generally Rs. 5 lower. Press Companies are also flat, and Mofussils and New Indian, have declined Rs. 2½. Bombay-Burmah Trading Co.'s are down to Rs. 4,400. Port Cannings are weak at Rs. 317½.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14 p.ct.	765
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	860
Bank of Madras	18,000	500	all	5 do.	630
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank, Ld.	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	80,000	$125	all	17½ do.	[illegible]
National Bank of India	37,320	£ 250	12½	do.	96

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	925
Apollo Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	450
[illegible] Cotton Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	220	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	1,260
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	330
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	550
Bro's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	500	200	200	..	195
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 45	575
New Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,400	100	100	Rs. 40	3
Bombay Cotton Press	1,000	125	125	41½	261
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	930
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	300	300	12	180
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,325xd
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	400	2,810
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45	610
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	—	450
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	500	Rs. 40	515
Mazagon Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 40	307½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 7½	147½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 30	400
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	20
Prince of W. Press	600	500	500	100	600
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld. (Bellary.)	500	500	500	—	500
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	601
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 125	1,275
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	515
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	825

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,308	1,000	1,000	...	1,425
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co. Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 18½	525
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	Rs. 2	112
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 17½	490
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	715
Bellary S.&W.Co.,Ld.	871	500	all	..	475
Bhownuggur Mills	9,000	100	100	..	32
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	930
BudnairaMfg.Co.,Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	220
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 40	700
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	..	135
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	625
City of Bombay	600	1,000	1,000	..	980
D. Spinning	3,000	[illegible]	2,000	..	365
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000
Empress S & W. Co.	1,500	500	50	Rs. 37½	765
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,200	1,000	1,000	25	620
Golam Baba S. Co.	[illegible]	500	500	..	520
Gordon Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	330
Hindustan Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	740
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	500	50	70	700
HydrabadSpinningCo	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,220
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	500	Rs. 20	515
Indian Manfg. Co. Ld.	68	1,000	1,000	..	815
James Greaves Mills	100	500	400	..	435
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	500	500	Rs. 40	590
Jewraz Baaloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,165
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	790
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	910
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Rs. 5	137
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	160	3,000
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	775
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,205
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	Rs. 9	205
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 65	1,405
National Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	—	680
NaigaumCottonCleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	..	132½
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	950
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 20	520
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	Rs. 10	225
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	250	6½	215
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,250	500	500	..	150
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	..	820
Ripon	641	1,000	1,000	..	700
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,400
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,395
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	700
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 20	420
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	Rs. 10	250
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	575
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	700

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
Alcock Ashdown&Co. Ld.	1,750	200	150	..	160
Badham, Pile &Co.Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 12	170
Bapty Co. Ld.	2,625	200	150	Rs. 10	196xd.
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	..	102
The Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	800	500	100	..	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	..	580
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	475
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co. Limited	1,250	100	100	Rs. 6	106 99
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	4,400
Do. New Shares	1,000	500	300	60	890xd
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	600	1,000	1,000	25	850
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.ct.	104
Bombay Brick & Tile Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	..	10 n
Bombay Tile Co.	1,000	100	100	..	...
Cash Bazar	1,500	100	100	..	85
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	10½	119
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 1	12
Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	..	5	..	5
Kurrachee IceCo.,Ld.	500	500	300	36	35
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	500	500	200	36p. s.	321
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 22½	323
MechanicsBuildingCo	4,000	50	50	1½	23
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	2½	55
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	1½	25
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	..	100
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. 100	1,450
Soundy & Co., Ld.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Co., Ld.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Treacher & Co., Ld.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Ld.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western India Flour Mills	[illegible]	125	75	..	[illegible]

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Alvah, 1,511 tons, Captain J. S. Young, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee in ballast.

THE Brig Telegraph, 166 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Penang, with a general cargo.

THE Brig Amiezade, 107 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Mozambique, etc., with a general cargo and 21 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Ellora, 1,500 tons, Captain J H Warman, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (25th Dec), with a general cargo.

THE steamer County of Salop, 1,385 tons, Captain Luke Rice, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (5th Dec.), with a cargo of 2,513 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE steamer Friary, 1,505 tons, Captain T. R. Evans, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, (4th Dec.), with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

THE steamer Vindolana, 1,268 tons, Captain S. Harrison, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Aden (28th Dec.) in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs James. Mackintosh and Co.

THE ship Charlie Baker, 1,063 tons, Captain R Hibbard, which arrived in harbour on the 5th instant from New York (26th Aug.), brought a cargo of 37,500 boxes kerosine-oil. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Commilla, 549 tons, Captain J B Macfadyen, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Kattywar, Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Birdwood, Mr Brace, Master DeCosta, and 198 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Nevasa, 1,931 tons, Captain T. P. Nailer, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Surg. D. Warliker, Mr. and Mrs. Acworth, Lieut. E. Tighe, Mr. R. A. Gamble, and 39 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Sirdhana, 1,972 tons, Captain J. W. Singleton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo. The same Co's steamer Sirsa, 1,691 tons, Captain S. Willard, also arrived yesterday from same ports, with a general cargo.

THE steam yacht Amy, 287 tons, Captain E. D. Morgan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Southampton (22nd Nov.), with the following passengers:—Mrs. E. D. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. F. Yzuaja, Miss Yzuaja, Mr. Winthorp, Mr. Rutherfurd, and two maids.

THE Anchor Line steamer Victoria, 2,207 tons, Captain W Russell, sailed on Tuesday for Liverpool, &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Cockin, Mr and Mrs Hall, Captain H B Mann, Mr A E Muirhead, Mr F Mandorivalla, and three deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Culna, 1,469 tons, Captain John Bellwood, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Dr Landon, Mrs Blanford and three children, Mr Porter, 38 men of Her Majesty's ship Euryalus, and 32 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
7	Friary (s)	Evans	Liverpool, Dec. 4.
	Ellora (s)	Warman	Calcutta, Dec. 25.
	County of Salop (s)	Rice	Cardiff, Dec. 5.
	Telegraph	Nacoda	Penang, Dec. 22.
	Amy (s)	Morgan	Southampton, Nov22
	Sirdhana (s)	Singleton	Calcutta, Dec. 21.
	Sirsa (s)	Willard	Calcutta, Dec. 17.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
6	Satara (s)	Mackerness.	Persian Gulf.
	Adria (s)	Raffin	Mauritius.
	H. M. S. Malabar.	Harris	England.
	I. M. Canning (s)	Creagh	Kurrachee.
	Clan Ogilvie (s)	Nelson	Liverpool.
	Geelong (s)	Wheeler	Suez.
	Victoria (s)	Russell	Liverpool.
7	King Arthur (s)	Raffin	Persian Gulf.
	Bhownuggur (s)	Nacoda	Bhownuggur.
	Nevasa (s)	Nailor	Calcutta, &c.
	Alvah (s)	Young	Kurrachee.

The brig Amiezade, Nacoda, to Mozambique &c., obtained her port-clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Purulia, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
" Asia, to Glasgow, Genoa via Kurrachee.
" Vindolana, to Hull.
" Kashgar, to China, &c.
" Bokara, to China, &c.
Brig Koothbalum, to Cochin.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.			
2	Wing Sang (s)	Crox	Hongkong, Dec. 18.
	Bancoora (s)	Dougherty	Bombay, Dec. 16.
3	Sahabzada (s)	Budd	Calcutta, Dec. 14.
	Goa (s)	Lewis	Bombay, Dec. 11.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 2.—Steamers City of Khios and Malda. Ship Morayshire. Barque Mathilde.
Jan. 3.—Steamer Coconada. Ships Kelvinside, Browning, County of Peebles and Victoria Cross.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 6.

FROM GLASGOW.

Arabia s—19 cases whiskey, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Asia s—33 packages papers, S. A. S. Dawood; 51 cases gingerwine, Jamsetjee Framjee.
Clan Ogilvie s—5 packages earthenware, Jaffer Somjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Asia s—61 boxes tinned plates, 51 kegs iron nails, and 2 cases hardware, Mahamedally Allybhoy.
City of Carthage s—10 cases slates, M. Goolam Hoosein.
Victoria s—8 casks brasswire, Essoofally Abdoolally; 77 packages glassware, K. Khakeebhoy Pudumsey.
Clan Ogilvie s—100 barrels rosin, Adamjee Bhoyjee; 2 packages glassware, A. Kheroobhoy; 4 packages glassware, Hassunm Ahmed.
Clan Murray s—10 packages earthenware, Soomar Bhima.

FROM LONDON.

Gwalior s—30 cases cheese, E. Sumsoodin and Co.
Brindisi s—55 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Tasmania s—2 cases stationery, A. H. Allybhoy; 3 cases glassware, K. Khakeebhoy Pudumsey.
Hydaspes s—7 packages claret, Bodger, Warburton and Co.
Nizam s—11 cases butter, Shurufally Hiptoola; 2 packages toys, Allana Abdool Raman; 5 cases butter, J. J. desouza; 10 cases beads, G. Angeli; 21 cases beads, A. Hoosein Kurrimbhoy; 4 cases claret and whiskey, Richardson and Cruddas.
Teviot s—20 kegs sulphate of copper, E. Allybhoy; 100 kegs sulphate of copper, E. Allybhoy; 100 kegs sulphate of copper, C. Khimjee; 1,726 casks hard spelter, C. Ramjee; 100 cases old tom, Jamsetjee Nowrozjee.

FROM HULL.

Cairo s—2 casks green color, Abdoolally Sumsoodin; 100 drums turpentine and 250 drums linseed oil, Tyebally Chandabhoy and Co.

JANUARY 7.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Asia s—21 cases slates, Naboobhoy Mahomedally; 10 cases aniline dye, Heptoola Tyebjee; 12 bales paper, the *Times of India*; 20 bales paper, Jamaajee and Co; 153 cases empty bottles, &c., Treacher and Co; 11 packages sewing machines, H. A. Geyer and Co; 5 casks brass wire, Wallace and Co; 7 packages earthenware, J. Rahimtoola.
Clan Munro s—12 casks brass wires, Shapoorjee Rustomjee Sookia.
Merton Hall s—150 boxes soap, Ewart Latham and Co.
Werneth Hall s—13 cases sherry, Thomson and Taylor.
Clan Murray s—425 boxes bar soap, Finlay Muir and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Ogilvie s—5 cases confectionery, E. Abdool Hoosein.
Clan Murray s—20 cases whiskey, Bodger Warburton and Co.
Clan Drummond s—5 cases whiskey, Bodger Warburton and Co.
Persia s—4 qr. casks whiskey, Thomson and Taylor.

FROM LONDON.

Gwalior s—2 cases toys, Ebrahim Mahomedally.
Arcot s—1 hogshead claret, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Hydaspes s—8 cases provisions, Essoobhoy Moola Abdoolally; 5 cases paper, A. Rahimbhoy.
Venetia s—7 cases blue color and 2 bales wall paper, T. M. Tikhanjee; 8 packages glasswares, A. G. Mahomed Saffee; 7 cases papers and stationery, N. Cumroodin.
Clyde s—5 cases brandy, Bodger Warburton and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Cairo s—157 boxes window glass, Allybhoy Noorbhoy; 2 cases glassware, Sooltanally Abdoolally; 125 kegs iron wire nails, A. Cadur Habutbhoy; 250 packages glassware, Bharmul Bhima; 15 bales paper, Sorabjee Jehangier and Son; 20 cases paper, Jamaajee and Co; 100 cases glassware, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 4 cases coloured paper, Volkart Brothers.

FROM HULL.

Cairo s—25 casks chloride of magnisia, S. S. Narielwala; 25 barrels alum, Adomjee Bhaijee; 200 barrels alum and 10 casks salammoniac, Esmaljee Allybhoy.

FROM VENICE.

Nizam s—75 cases beads, Abdoolally Naboobhoy; 8 cases beads, A. H. Currimbhoy; 47 cases beads, A. Hoosein Soolemanjee.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 6th January, 1884.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. .... 30·019
Temperature of the Air .... 78·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer .... 72·1
Dew Point .... 69·4
Relative humidity of Air .... 0·749
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8).. 3·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) .. 84·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.).. 71·8
General Direction of Wind* ..NE, ENE, ESE, SE, WSW, W, NNW, NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours* 161

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 4.

Van Heythusen, Col, Commissary General, on leave from Deesa.
Thomson, Col, Staff Corps, on leave, from Madras.

JANUARY 6.

Warden, Lieut, Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.
Cowans, Lieut, Rifle Brigade, on duty, from Belgaum.
Landon, Surg, on duty, from Cannanore.

JANUARY 7.

Taffee, Captain, Army Pay Dept, on duty, from Rangoon.
Cure, Lieut, Glocestershire, on leave, from Poona.
Chapman, Col, R A, on duty, from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 6.

Westropp, Col, Pol Dept, on duty, to Savantwdi.
Warden, Lieut, Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.
Smith, Lieut, R A, from leave, to Fatteyghur.
Harman, Major, Staff Corps, from leave, to Umballa.
Tighe, Lieut, Rifle Brigade, from leave, to Belgaum.
Taaffe, Captain, Army Pay Dept, on duty, to Morar.
Bibby, Lieut Col, 7th Dragoon Guards, from leave, to Mhow.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt. B. V. R. C.

Bombay, January 8.

The usual monthly Regimental Committee meeting will be held this day, Thursday, the 8th instant, at Head-quarters at 5-30 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

The Regiment will parade under the Commandant on Saturday next, the 10th instant. Fall in at the Town Hall at 4-45 p.m., sharp. Red uniform with helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn. Members who are at the tram terminus at Colaba, Byculla, Grant Road and Girgaum at 4-15 p.m., and all those met on the way will have their fares paid.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr G S Forbes, C S, M A, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Dept, from 16th inst.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Medical Department.—The undermentioned Medical Officers transferred to the Bengal Presidency are brought on the strength of the Bengal Medical Estab from the 7th Nov 1884, the date of their arrival at Bombay. Their commissions as such bearing date the 1st Apl 1884, the day of their joining at the Army Medical School.

They will be permitted to count as service for full pay pension the period of their residence at the Army Medical School from the 1st Apl 1884, to the 4th Aug 1884, inclusive:—

Surgs Hormasjee Edaljee Banatvala and William George Patrick Alpin, from Bombay.

Surg George Herbert Fink, from Madras.

Furlough and Leave.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Col H C Smith, B S C, Supdt, Reserve Depot, Saharanpur Army Remount Dept (p a) for 1 year and 51 days. (This cancels the furlough granted him in G G O No 562 of 1884.)

Col W C S Clarke, B S C, Depy Commr, 2nd Grade, Offg 1st Grade, Assam (p a) for 1 year and 182 days.

Lieut-Col A Bloomfield, B S C, Depy Commr, 2nd Class, Central Provinces (p a) for 273 days.

Major T Shepherd, B S C, Squadron Commander, 1st Punjab Cavalry (p a) for 1 year.

Maj A B Clare, General List, Infantry, Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 16th B I (m c).

Surg Maj E Sanders (p a) for 245 days.

Cond A B Cross, Commt Dept (m c) for 1 year.

Brigade Surg J Browne, M D, is granted leave in India (p a) for 182 days.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr R W Woodhouse, Exec Engr, 1st Grade, Hyderabad, retired from the service on 5th Dec 1884, after noon.

The following Apprentice Engrs, N-W P and Oudh, are promoted to Asst Engrs, 3rd Grade, from 14th and 18th Nov 1884, respectively:—Mr. O C Ollenback and Mr R J Powell.

Kunyah Lall, Rai Bahadoor, Exec Engr, 1st Grade, Punjab, retired from the service on 24th Dec 1884, under Sec 110, 3, of the Civil Pension Code.

Mr E C Palmer, Exec Engr, 1st Grade, Punjab, is permitted at his own request to retire from the service of Govt, from 4th Dec 1884.

Mr. J. Barron, Exec Engr, 2nd Grade, sub pro tem., Bengal, is transferred temporarily to State Railways, and his services placed at the disposal of the Dir-Genl of Railways.

The services of Mr G F Mathew, Class II, of the State Railway Superior Revenue Estabt, Traffic Dept, are on his return from furlough, placed at the disposal of the Dir-Genl of Railways.

Bt Lieut-Col W A J Wallace, RE, is reappointed to the P W D in Class I, Grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establt of State Railways, as a Supernumerary.

In consequence of the Rajputana-Malwa State Railway to the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, it has been decided to establish a joint audit of the transactions of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway as a temporary arrangement from 1st Jan 1885.

Lieut-Col C M Moberley, MSC, is appointed joint Auditor and Examiner of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway and the following officers now employed on that Railway are posted to his office:—Mr J W Fordham, Mr J W Wilkinson, Mr E A Lee and Mr W C Hickie.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

With the sanction of H M's Govt, the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Alfred de Ritz as Consul for Sweden and Norway at Calcutta.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Mr C G Vansittart Acctt-Genl, Bombay, having been granted leave on private affairs for 6 months made over charge of his duties, afternoon, on the 26th Dec 1884.

Mr E J Atkinson, having been posted as Asst Acctt-Genl, N W P and Oudh, assumed charge of his duties, before noon, on the 23rd Dec 1884.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Hony Capt A Forsyth, Asst Engr, is transferred from the Presidency Oudh Command, Mily Works, to the Rawalpindi Command, Mily Works.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

With reference to P W D Notification No 307, dated 19th Dec 1884, Mr C Fourcares, Candidate, Superior Revenue Establt of State Railways, Loco Dept, is posted temporarily, from the 24th Aug to 31st Dec 1884, to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Mr J N A Eaton, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Sind-Peshin State Railway, Northern Section, to the Rajputana-Malwa State Railway.

Capt A S W Connor, B S C, Exec Engr, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the Bilaspur-Etawah State Railway to the Sind-Peshin State Railway, Northern Section.

With reference to P W D Notification No. 305, dated 18th Dec. 1884, Mr. Walter Giles, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Nagpur-Bengal Railway.

Mr. J E Dallas, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Jhansi-Manikpur State Railway to the Bilaspur Etawah State Railway.

With reference to P W D Notification No. 309, dated the 19th Dec 1884, Mr J H Handley, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, is posted to the Sind-Peshin State Railway, Northern Section.

Mr W Wiseman, Exec Engr, 2nd Grade *pro tem*, is transferred from the Sind-Pishin State Railway, Northern Section, to the Nagpur-Bengal State Railway.

MADRAS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S ORDERS.

Adj.-Genl's Office, Ootacamund, 2nd January.

Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards that Major and Bt Lieut Col G T Pretyman has been absorbed from the Seconded List, and posted to C Battery 3rd Brigade R A. And that Capt F B Bunny, No 6 Battery 1st Brigade London Division R A has been appointed Adj R A Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, vice H T S Yates, seconded.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—

3rd Regt L C.—Capt C H Simpson, S C, to be Sqdn officr remaining seconded for service on the Staff and to be graded regimentally next above Lieut F L Jones.

4th Regt (P W O) L C.—Surg Maj S L Dobie, on relief at Madras, to the officiating medical charge.

2nd Regt Mad Infy.—Lieut-Col D T Hatchell, S C, to officiate as wing commander.

The following departmental transfer is ordered:—Major J G R D Macneill, Depy Asst Qm Genl, Nagpore Force, is transferred to the Western district from the 31st Dec, vice Major Hutchins who vacates on completion of tenure of appointment.

The C-in-C is pleased to order the following postings:—

1st Madras Pioneers.—Major A McCally S C to be attached to the Regiment till further orders.

Medical Staff.—Surgeon Major A Lewer doing general duty, Bangalore, to be Senior Medical Officer of the station hospital, Madras.

Surg Major J N Stock, Senior Medical Officer of the station hospital, Madras, to do duty station hospital, Madras.

British Burmah Division—Officiating Dy Surg Genl J McN Donnelly, M D, to the officiating administrative medical charge, H M's Forces vice Dy Surg Genl G Bidie, M B, C I E, other duty.

I M D—Surg M J Kelawala, on relief at Madura, to do general duty, Eastern district. So much of G O C C No 540 of 1884, as refers to Surgeon Kelawala, is cancelled.

Army Pay Dept—Capt C R Taaffe, 2nd B Somersetshire Light Inf, leave of absence for one month, in extension of the leave granted him in G O C C, No 592 of 1884.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 8.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

96-83—Khunderao M.—Meghji Mathooradas vs. Nathoo Walji and another.—Thakurdas and D., L. S. F. and N. Part heard.
238-24—Thakurdas and D.—Lalj tohra and others vs Dhunji Anundji and others.—In person. Partly decreed.
125-83—H. Bicknell for pauper)—Witoo Pandoo Guzanay vs. Dhacoobai and another.—M. M. Munshi.
268-83—Thakurdas and D.—Jairam Narianji vs. Kooverba and others.—Little S. F. and N., J. B. and D. and M. M. M.
222-83—Tyabji and D.—Butchraj Rumsook vs. Luxminarayen Chogalal, alias Topadia.—Payne G. and S.
223-83—Payne G. and S.—Luxminarayen Chogalal Topadia vs. Sadasook Butchraj.—Tyabji and D.
224-83—Tyabji and D.—Butchraj Rumsook and others vs. Luxminarayen Chogalal.—Payne G. and S.
294-83—Thakurdas and D.—Fazulbhoy Cussumbhoy Gangji vs. Peroo Mahomed and others.—Macfarlane and E., and Payne G. and S.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PINHEY.)

Suits for hearing and final desposal.

Long Cause.

367-83—Hore, C. and B.—Mahomed Ismail bin Cumroodin and others vs. Shurfudin bin Khubh Khan Uranpar.—Payne and G. and S.—Part heard.

New Long Causes.

326-84—Craigie, L., and O.—Dadabhoy Dosabhoy vs. Pallonji Pestonji Gelliwala and another.—Payne G. and S.
315-84—Mulji B. B.—Bhowanbhoy Ramji vs. C. A. Turner and others.—Macfarlane and E.

Long Causes.

15-83—Bomonji and H.—Jijibhoy Ardaseer vs. Heerji Hunaraj and others.—J. C. Cama and Payne, G. and S.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

167-83—Payne, G. and S.—Vithaldas Vadilal vs. Lakma Khooshali and others.—Hore, C. and B. Part heard.

To vary Commissioner's Report.

80-80—Thakurdas and D.—Sashon and another vs. Haji Khulfan Ruttonsey—Jefferson B. and D.

Long Causes.

314-79—Ardesir and H.—The New Fleming S. and W. Co. is Kessowji Naik and others—Little S. F. and N., J. B. and D, J. C. Cama and in person.
109-84—Ardesir and H.—Dossabhoy Hormusji Patel vs. Bai Shamavahoo and another.—Mirza H. K.
200-82—Macfarlane and E.—Merbai vs. Nanabhoy Maneckji—Little, S. F. and N.
407-81—Thakurdas and D.—Walubdas Walji and others vs. Lukhmidas Khimji—Jafferson B. and D.
For Confirmation of the Commissioner's Report and for further direction and costs.
370-70—Janardhun G.—Kurmallee Rahimbhoy vs. Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy and another.—Tobin and R.
To vary Special Commissioner's Report.
51-78—Ardesir and H.—Nursoo Dharmajee vs. The Khattao Mackanjee S. and W. Co.—Craigie, L. and O.

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BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

DUNSTERVILLE—January 3, at Dharwar, the wife of J. H. C. Dunsterville, Revenue Survey, S. M. C., of a daughter.

WHITBURN—January 4, at Byculla, the wife of R. H. Whitburn, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

EWIN—December 31, at Calcutta, Captain Henry Robert Ewin, aged 59.

FARLOWE—December 23, at Bangalore, Mrs. Julia Farlowe, aged 84 years.

HAYNES—January 4, at Madras, suddenly, Sarah Martin (Minnie) Haynes, of heart-disease, aged 40.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1885.

OUR telegrams to-day illustrate in a very remarkable way the activity of the imperial spirit which has lately asserted itself by a Government whose partizans have hitherto passionately resented every imputation of imperialism. The intimation that the British Government have proclaimed a protectorate over the coast of Pondoland comes in natural sequence to the news of an assertion the other day of British suzerainty over Saint Lucia Bay—an act, by the way, which appears from an article in the *North German Gazette* on Monday to have made at Berlin just the impression it was intended to make. The suzerainty over Saint Lucia and the protectorate over the Pondoland Coast—let those distinguish between the two forms who can—have evidently been asserted in order to forestall some exercise of German authority upon that part of the coast of South-Eastern Africa. It was only the other day that Berlin Chauvinists were urging the Government to send the first Nachtigal at their disposal to that still unappropriated spot. The promptitude with which the invitation has been met—though by our own Government instead of by theirs—is rather creditable to the Colonial Office, and will perhaps astonish the politicians at Berlin who have found so much to laugh at in Lord Granville's discomfiture over the Angra Pequena business. The incident gives new proof of English determination not to be beaten in the scramble for the waste places of the earth. Taking its place in a long series of annexations and assumptions of protectorates, the extent of which will be recalled by mentioning North Borneo, New Guinea, and the Lower Niger, it shows that those who are most bent upon keeping the Empire within bounds are still obliged to yield to the new conditions imposed upon them by the colonising impulses of other nations. A tendency which makes a politician of Mr. Chamberlain's school speak as he did at Birmingham on Monday about our rights in Australia must indeed be irresistible. While England, he said, could not prevent other States from colonizing, the whole power of the nation would be employed in defence of her rights in Australia if they were threatened. We make little of the fact, that if five years ago a political opponent had spoken like this, Mr. Chamberlain would have called it jingoism. There is such a bracing robustness in his present views on these matters that it would be a pity to call up the ghosts of his past professions on imperial questions. In Australia Mr. Chamberlain's declaration will doubtless be deemed more than equivalent to that collective protest against German annexations in Melanesia which the Government of Victoria invited the other Australian Governments to make a few days ago. In Australia—as we saw at the time that an unauthorized annexation of New Guinea was effected by the Queensland Government—suspicions of German designs upon that and other islands in Australasian seas have long been entertained. The colonists were told by the Home Government that they were wrong. However, as a concession to the strong colonial opinion on the subject, the south-east coast of New Guinea was last month formally annexed and taken under English protection, the western half being left to the Dutch and the north-eastern coast to the indigenous Papuans. This half measure naturally only half satisfied the Australian colonies. "If it is seriously intended," we read in the last *Melbourne Argus* that has come to hand, "that we should share the narrow New Guinea peninsula with other Powers, the prospect is by no means calculated to make Australia cheerful." Whether this consummation was or was not deliberately contemplated by the Home Government, it has actually come to pass, and the Englishmen of Australia will have to reconcile themselves as best they can to what is now a *fait accompli*. And it is possible that Mr. Chamberlain's bold declaration on the subject of Australian rights will make it more easy for them to do this.

It has been epigrammatically said that England has colonists and colonies, France colonies without colonists, and Germany colonists without colonies. This epigram will be true no longer, for Germany has now got colonies to receive her surplus population, if her emigrants will only go to them. It will, however, perhaps be found that her late acquisitions are not of such a kind as to tempt European settlers, so that German emigrants who intend to go to the Far East will prefer to enjoy freedom from conscription in the healthy climate of Australia to the dangers of unknown lands, where they will have still to bear some of the burdens of German citizenship. For very little is known of New Guinea and the neighbouring islands, and the little that is known cannot be said to be entirely favourable. The only commercial settlement that seems ever to have established itself in New Guinea was that made by the Dutch in 1828, when they appropriated the western half of the island; but the settlers were after a few years driven out by the extreme unhealthiness of the country. Since then New Guinea seems to have been entirely given up to missionary enterprise, and the unhealthiness of the climate, together with the ferocity of the inhabitants, has always ensured a good chance of obtaining the martyr's fate. If little is known to recommend New Guinea to settlers from the three European nations who have partitioned its territory among themselves, still less is known about the islands on the north, which henceforth are to belong to the German Empire. The Admiralty Islands, the largest of which is sixty miles long and twenty broad, are said to have a very damp, hot climate, and to be covered with dense woods. New Britain is a large island, three hundred miles long and thirty miles broad. New Ireland is not much smaller. A few years ago a French colonising expedition attempted to make a settlement on New Ireland; but most of them perished, and those who survived were ruined. The Marquis de Rays, the leader of the expedition, was after his return to France sentenced to undergo four years' imprisonment, and pay a fine of 3,000 francs, as a punishment for fraud in connection with the enterprise.

It is thus not at all unlikely that the Germans will in fact make no more use of their Melanesian annexations than the Dutch have made of the western half of New Guinea. They have got the territory, and if after examination it turns out to be suitable for colonization they will utilise it. If not, they can leave it to the numerous native inhabitants, retaining merely a nominal sovereignty. Whatever may be the eventual future of New Guinea and the neighbouring islands, it is not likely that the collective protest proposed by the Australian Government will have much present effect. Such a protest would only be a strong expression of the jealousy with which the British colonists in Australasia regard any attempts made by France or Germany or any other Power to make settlements in the Pacific. But this strong feeling of jealousy has been long known to the world, and must have been deliberately disregarded by the German Government. There is, however, one chance of the Australian colonists having their wishes gratified. When we consider the immense distance that separates Germany from her new acquisitions and the absence of intervening German stations to secure the means of communication with the home country, it appears just possible that Prince Bismarck may not seriously intend to establish German colonies in Australasian seas. The declaration of the annexation of North-Eastern New Guinea and the neighbouring islands, even if they should never be colonized, has cost nothing, and gives the German Government a strong card to play in the settlement of the West African question. The English Government will no doubt have incurred much unpopularity by disregarding colonial opinion and allowing so much land to the north of Australia to fall into the possession of a strong foreign Power, and would gladly, if they could, induce the German Government to reconsider what they have done. The discussion of contending claims in Africa affords many opportunities of making exchanges, and the retrocession of the possibly useless territory now annexed by Germany might cheaply purchase for that Empire valuable concessions in more promising regions elsewhere.

THE Town Council at the first meeting of the year, held yesterday, agreed to the draft of a review by the Chairman, Sir Frank Souter, and the Secretary, Mr. Barrow, on Mr. Ollivant's annual Administration Report. While considering the different paragraphs in the review, the members of the Town Council discussed two matters having an important bearing upon the health of the community. There was last year, when the somewhat severe outbreak of cholera was happily abating, a sudden revival of the epidemic in certain districts, which was attributed at the time by the medical profession, and most other observers, to the fact that the inhabitants of the affected districts had temporarily used the water of old tanks and wells owing to the bursting of the water-main, which deprived them for the time being of a good supply of good water. The Health Officer, Dr. Weir, reported that the use of the tank and well water was, in his opinion, the cause of the recrudescence of cholera. Yesterday Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee objected to the statement in the draft review that the outbreak "is ascribed to the use of well water," as it had never been proved that that was the true and only source of the mischief. Mr. Geary pointed out that there was a general belief at the time that the use of the well water gave a new impulse to the cholera outbreak, and urged that it was a matter of public importance to draw the attention of the citizens to the fact that the water standing in the old wells and tanks is to be regarded with great distrust. It is certain that many persons, even among the educated, imagine that the well water is more pure and wholesome than the Vehar water which is brought to the city in pipes. Many Parsees and Hindoos habitually use well water for domestic purposes, owing to the prevalence of this mischievous delusion. The subsoil of Bombay is saturated with stagnant water, which is more or less tainted with sewage, and it is incontestable that the tanks and wells are in their turn tainted by it. At the suggestion of Dr. Peterson the substitution of the declaration that the cholera outbreak under discussion "has been ascribed" to well water, instead of the original "is ascribed," was deemed a sufficient concession to those who are anxious to preserve the fair fame of the Bombay wells and tanks. Another matter was that of the constant renewal of small-pox in Bombay, by the arrival in the city of numbers of persons who have either not been vaccinated or have not been recently vaccinated in the mofussil. The retention of a passage in the official review of the Administration Report was resisted on the plea that there was no evidence that vaccination is negligently performed up-country. Dr. Blaney and others maintained that the difficulties in the mofussil were so great, owing to the apathy of the inhabitants, that it was desirable to strengthen the hands of the superintendents, by showing unmistakably that the authorities in Bombay were alive to the danger to the health of the city thus arising, and that they were anxious to procure more thorough vaccination for the inhabitants of the districts surrounding Bombay. This view prevailed, and the recommendation that vaccination should be more satisfactorily carried out in the mofussil was agreed to.

LORD REAY'S appointment in succession to Sir James Fergusson has been the subject of much hostile criticism in the London press. Not that anything is really alleged against his lordship. His ability, his accomplishments, and his high personal character are not contested, if they are somewhat grudgingly admitted. The tone of carping disapproval which pervades these organs of London opinion when commenting on Lord Reay's appointment is not a little singular. The selection of his lordship cannot have taken his critics by surprise. When his name was mentioned months ago as a possible one, no one in London or elsewhere thought it necessary to express the mildest disapproval. Yet we see what the *Times*, the *Telegraph*, the *St. James's Gazette* say of him the moment they learned that he was to come out to Bombay. The leading journal opines that his appointment is "unfortunate," and "questionable," and declares that it compares badly with the selection of Lord Dufferin for the Viceroyalty. It pronounces the experiment a "daring" one, and mysteriously hints that some other man not named would have commanded a larger share of public confidence. When we look for the grounds on which this discouraging estimate of our Governor-elect and his prospects is based, it is puzzling to find that all that can be specifically advanced against him is that he has become known in England as an "earnest educational reformer," that he has a "considerable knowledge of European politics," and that he has "exhibited a desire to take part in English politics." The Thunderer, however, adds that he has not yet shown more than promise, and this is regarded evidently as a settler. It is a settler that might have disposed of the claims of Pitt to the Premiership, and thrown doubt on the wisdom of confiding the command of the army of Italy to General Bonaparte. However, the *Times* has a right to its opinion, and so have the young lions of Fleet-street, who naïvely admit that the surprise created by Lord Reay's appointment provokes them to attack it. They solemnly warn the Government that it would do well to escape hostile criticism by observing "those prescriptions by which officialism always seeks to limit the choice of Ministers in dispensing the favours of the Crown." The prescriptions of officialism are precisely those which men of disengaged minds most delight in seeing religiously dispensed with in making such appointments. The whole object of sending out men from England to preside over the Indian bureaucracies is that they may relieve the public at large from the undue pressure of "those prescriptions" by which officialism, if left wholly to itself, would sadden our lives down to the level of Chinese formality. The *Telegraph*, however, does not concern itself with general considerations in this matter; it favoured the appointment of a well-known Indian civilian and to assuage his disappointment it has let off a few growls from its menagerie at the appointment of Lord Reay. The *St. James's Gazette* is a little distraught in commenting on this the latest instance of the folly of the Cabinet, which, it supposes, desires "to apply to a despotic Oriental Empire the principles of Midlothian Radicalism." If our excitable contemporary had declared the Cabinet to be filled with the desire to administer India on the principles of Madras Theosophy, the announcement would have been equally striking, and would have conveyed equal meaning. How does the writer arrive at the conviction that "the nomination of Lord Reay as the Governor of Bombay is eminently calculated to check any premature over-elation in the minds of Anglo-Indians?" Why should Anglo-Indians feel prematurely elated or prematurely depressed, whether Lord Reay comes to Bombay or stays away? Nine out of every ten amongst them scarcely know even his name as yet. He is not in any sense a party man, and even if he were, he would, from the necessities of his position, place his party prepossessions on one side while chief ruler of the Presidency. The distinctions between English parties exercise but the very faintest influence on opinion in India. The *St. James's Gazette* is misled by the analogies of its own fashionable square in London, if it supposes that we in Bombay give a second thought to the fact that Sir James Fergusson once sat upon the Conservative benches in the House of Commons, or are in the least degree disturbed by the dread possibility that if Lord Reay had happened to be a Parliamentary man he would probably have voted with Her Majesty's Ministers. Such trifles do not disturb our political repose in the least. When Lord Reay's turn comes to reign over us, we will not ask whether he is, or might have been, a Tory or a Liberal, but whether he has the qualities which go to make a good Governor. From all that we hear of him it is highly probable that he has, and nothing that his critics in London say, goes to prove that he has not.

THE Hon. J. B. Peile, C.S.I., senior Member of Council, has been appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, in succession to Mr. Justice West, who is now on his way to Egypt. Mr. Peile will make a very good Vice-Chancellor, his former connection with the Education Department having qualified him for the position, which has been awarded to him on other grounds. Nevertheless it was the general wish that the honour should have been conferred on another, whose special qualifications are greater than those of Mr. Peile. The official position of the latter has, no doubt, overruled the considerations which would otherwise have availed to make the Vice-Chancellorship for once the reward of long and valuable services within the department. This consideration cannot be kept out of sight; but it need not prevent us from congratulating the senior Member of Council on his attainment to an enviable dignity.

JOTTINGS FROM ADEN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ADEN, DEC. 30.

CHRISTMAS here has not been a particularly gay season. One gun-boat only made an attempt at decoration by having a few green branches at her yard-arms. A number of officers are spending their holidays on the opposite coast at a village thirty-three miles away called Lahej, where good sport is to be found, and being exempt from the trammels of business they may, for a short period, revel in their freedom. Jack has had his usual enjoyment ashore. Roast beef and plum-pudding on board are of less value in his estimation than a bottle of grog on land; and Jack and his money thus soon parted company.

On the morning following Christmas day an incident occurred that might have led to serious consequences. A young man-of-war's man, who had been arrested overnight for assaulting a native constable, was being escorted through the streets by two Somali policemen, one of them holding his baton in his right hand, ready to strike if his prisoner attempted to escape. Both were evidently delighted at having to conduct thus ignominiously one of the Jack Tars. Passing by a Parsee drinking shop, Jack was espied by some of his mates, and an immediate rush was made to effect his release. It being but a short distance from the police station, reinforcements were soon on the spot, and a free fight seemed imminent. However, it being fortunately early in the day, and the tars tolerably sober, they were open to reason, and being convinced that more harm than good would come of their interference, they allowed their comrade to be taken away. A patrol was sent on shore, and excesses on the part of Jack-ashore were thus checked. It has excited comment that a patrolling party was not sent on shore sooner. Much that was disgraceful and degrading would have been prevented. The Somalis and others travelling to the interior carry an account of such incidents as that which I have chronicled to their people, and glory in the prowess of their countrymen, who are able to capture and lead a white soldier or sailor in abject submission through the streets.

A French gentleman of much influence calling at Aden, *en route* for China, expressed his great surprise that our officials were so lethargic. "They had no business," he said, "to allow the Egyptian flag to be replaced by that of the French in the Bay of Tadjura. That cost us only 30,000 francs and was a smart move on our part. The mistake on your side is that you humbug the Somalis too much. You make treaties with them, but don't carry them out. You make promises of payment which you do not fulfil and by these means are gradually losing confidence, while we are gaining it. I question very much whether you will ever occupy Harrar. You seem to fear the responsibility. Now, we have our bishop and diplomatic agent already on the spot, making the most of their opportunities. Mon cher, monsieur," he continued, "in less than fifty years a great blow will be struck against your nation. You are sliding downhill fast, but you are too blind to see it. Don't you know what has been arranged in Europe? I will tell you. The two great nations of the future, Germany and Russia, require, and will have, increased seaboards. The former will make a clean sweep of everything to the north-west of Europe, and the latter extend to the south and eastwards. In the interim it is to their interests to excite the cupidity of the other Powers and set them at variance. England has been permitted to occupy Egypt, and this has irritated France. France has gone for Madagascar and China, and this has irritated England. Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Turkey have all been set by the ears, and both our countries are detested generally. We have allowed ourselves to be betrayed into ill-concealed enmity by Bismarck's diplomacy, and now the French detest you to a greater extent than we did the Prussians. You aggravate us by your snobbishness and egotism. The cool effrontery of your people is, in my opinion, simply assumed to conceal their want of conversational powers and lack of information. You, on your part, assert that we are braggarts, but we are always polite, gay, sociable in our intercourse with others. But bah! monsieur, we have our faults. You see, I am talking too fast, forgetting that I am addressing an Englishman; pray pardon me."

Several casualties have been reported by the hospital authorities as having occurred while blasting at the fortifications. Two men have been killed, and several severely wounded. One poor fellow was literally blown to pieces.

KASHMERE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SRINUGGUR, DEC. 31.

THE end of this year comes upon us with no changes in the past twelve months which are very important or very apparent; the changes that have taken place are rather in the administrators than in the administration. We have new men in the two most important offices in the Valley, the Governor and the Chief Judge. Regarding the former, I have recently informed you of the life and vigour he has imparted to his administration, and which have been so very much required; but time enough has not yet passed for the effects of this renewed activity to be generally observed. With regard to the change of Chief Justice, the people of the Valley lost in the removal of Pandit Surajbal an upright man, and one who had the great advantage of considerable experience in the courts in England whilst he was completing his education at Oxford University. His father was a very celebrated Pandit in Lahore, and enjoyed the complete confidence of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and also of the Government of India. As far back, I believe, as the first Afghan war he was employed by the Government to travel in Central Asia to find out at that time what the Russians were doing there, and his reports to Government were considered to be very valuable, and inspired great confidence in his prudence and veracity. He has passed away, and one of his sons, lately Chief Justice here, was appointed by the Maharajah to Srinuggur, he receiving at the same time high recommendations from the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. His removal from his high office here was, probably, owing to reasons of State best known to His Highness the Maharajah; but it was disappointing to the merchants and people of the Valley that his removal took place after only about three years' retention of office and just at the time when his knowledge of the people, their language and customs was complete, and when the vigorous and, above all, strictly just character of his administration of justice was producing very useful results. However, he has, at the request of the Maharajah, gone to Jummoo, and has been there made Chief Judge, holding in fact a higher position than he held here. A man of his experience, so much more enlarged than, under the circumstances, the high officials there can lay claim to, is necessarily a useful man to the Maharajah; but none the less is his departure from here regretted, and the more so as no ostensible reason has been given for the transfer. As times go, however, with the Kashmerese, they are not worse off than they were a year ago, whilst they have had a splendid harvest this year. The weather is now very similar to that of this time last year—bright, sunny days and frosty nights—and they may, therefore, reasonably look forward to a good time coming in the new year which is on the eve of opening.

There are not many sportsmen in the Valley at the present time, and I believe only two Englishmen are just now in the pursuit of game. No snow has yet fallen in the Valley, and very little on the highest ranges. The great horned deer, therefore, still remain high up the mountains, but they will come down to the plains as soon as the snow falls generally. Meanwhile the sportsmen have very hard work, heavy climbing, and many days passed without even seeing big game. This is not only very trying, but is also very expensive, the many attendants required running up the monthly cost of sporting considerably. I remember a great sportsman in India once telling me that he estimated that his shooting tigers in Central India cost him on an average Rs. 150 for each tiger. The expense in Kashmere is nothing like so great as this, but if mere cost of each head of horns obtained be estimated, and few sportsmen will condescend to do that, it will be found that they could be bought much cheaper and probably better without incurring the risk. That is, of course, unavoidable, but is also an important part of the "glory" which all sportsmen can and do obtain. By the way, I hear that two gentlemen, presumably Englishmen, may be expected to arrive in the Valley about the end of January from the Rocky Mountains in America. We can show these sportsmen higher ranges of mountains than any they can have seen amongst the long range of the Rocky Mountains, and nowhere will they have seen the grand circle of mountains which confine the Vale of Kashmere, from several points within which may be seen the bare peaks of Nunga Purbut outside the Valley, 26,629 feet above sea-level, one of the highest mountains in the world, whilst there are within this wonderful circle several peaks running 15,000, 17,000, and whole ranges of not less than 12,000 feet above sea-level, the Valley itself being over 5,000 feet above sea-level.

Possibly, if more were known of the manufactures of the Valley of Kashmere, they would be sought after with greater diligence than is the case now. If there are some in your part of the world who would like to have information on this point I could give it, for I have now a pretty extensive acquaintance with all the various manufactures in Kashmere and the best workmen. Besides the shawls, both loom and hand-work, the mere mention of which alarms some purchasers, as the cost is supposed to be very large, but really is not so—some very beautiful shawls may be purchased for about Rs. 150 and the pashmina wool shawls with hand-work borders for very much less—there is the wood-work usually displayed on ceilings for rooms. These are very ingenious, and the patterns admirable. Most of the ceilings of rooms in a well-built house are of wood, the cost of which varies according to design. I have seen one ceiling in a recently built house which alone cost Rs. 100,—a large sum here. The ceiling covered a room about fifty feet long by about fifteen wide; the design was good, and the effect is charming. The cost of a square yard of this description would be about Rs. 3 here, and might be less. The wood used is deodar or the deal common here. I believe some patterns of wood ceiling-work have been sent to England, but I do not know with what result. Samples could be sent by post, I believe, or if not they could be sent quite safely to Rawal Pindi, whence they could be despatched by railway. But gold and silver work is frequently sent by post. I despatched a box of copper enamel-work, valued at Rs. 90, by post a few days ago for Rs. 1-12 the Maharajah's charge; the Indian postage was "bearing."

THE FUNERAL OF H. H. AGA SHABUDIN SHA.

THE body of the late Aga Shabudin Sha, which had been lying in state for one entire month at the Hosanabad at Mount-road, Mazagon, was yesterday removed with great pomp to Kerbella. The length of time allowed to elapse before its removal was to enable all those who acknowledge His Highness Aga Ali Sha as their spiritual head, but live at a distance, to pay their respects, and have one last look at the body of his eldest son, the heir apparent to the gaddi. From an early hour at noon large numbers of Khojas and others of the Shiah sect were seen making their way towards the Hasanabad to form part of the funeral procession, and by 2 o'clock the road leading to it was densely crowded by them. The female portion of the sect were of course not seen in the streets; they had taken up their places in a large balcony and in a long verandah which encircled the extensive building called the Hosanabad. In the compound in which the Hosanabad is situated grand preparations were being made for the procession which was to accompany the body on its way to the bunder. When the bier in which the body of the late prince was placed was seen issuing from the building there was one general burst of grief, the women being especially demonstrative. The men, on the other hand, though they seemed to be as deeply touched, gave vent to their feelings by silent tears, which could be seen trickling down their hairy faces, and by deep and convulsive sobs. When the procession had been duly marshalled it slowly moved away from the Hosanabad. First went numerous little urchins, with a few men, bearing on their heads covered trays filled with sweets and fruits of all kinds. These tray-bearers, with the following the savoury offerings had attracted, formed a strong advance guard to the procession. Behind them came sixteen horses richly caparisoned, some of them bearing on their backs the sacred emblem of a half-moon, formed by two scimitars projecting from their housings. After these were led six horses, each bearing a moulvie. The holy men, as they moved on, recited passages from the Koran. Immediately behind them scores of banners were borne, each bearing at the top a representation of Hoosein's outstretched palm. At some distance from these, and separated by a large crowd, came the bier, borne on the shoulders of many sturdy men. A curtain of roses hung over the bier, and over this was held a green pall. Not far behind the body were noticed the chief mourners, H. H. Aga Jehangir Sha and H. H. Akbar Sha, uncles of the deceased prince. They were accompanied by all the male members of their family and several moulvies. The procession extended fully five hundred yards. It put an entire stop, for the time being, to all traffic in the streets through which it passed. It left the Hosanabad at 2-30 p.m., and going along Mount-road passed up Dongri Cooly-street; it then turned up the Musjid Bridge, from there into Frere-road, and thence to the Carnac-bunder, which it reached at about 4 p.m. All this way it passed very slowly and orderly, being accompanied by several European police officers under Superintendents Smith and Sweeney and Inspectors Raymond and Butterfield. Arrived at the bunder, the bier was placed in a prow which was ready to receive it and was modestly decorated for the occasion. No exhibition of grief was noticed as the prow slowly moved away from the bunder, bearing the body of the deceased prince to the s.s. King Arthur, which was waiting out in the stream for its sad freight, with which she will sail to-night for Kerbella.

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TELEGRAMS.

REFORMS IN THE HYDERABAD STATE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JAN. 7.

Yesterday a *Government Gazette Extraordinary* announcing the changes to be made in the general administrative work of the State was issued. It will be remembered that shortly before the death of Sir Salar Jung that distinguished statesman had formulated a complete scheme of reform for the Government. He had already introduced one or two important changes, notably the formation of a Revenue Board, when his death occurred. His proposals had been submitted to Sir Steuart Bayley and the Government of India, and had met with the cordial approval of Lord Ripon's Government. When the late Minister visited Simla in 1882, Lord Ripon expressed a hope that these reforms would, when introduced, be productive of the good the Minister confidently anticipated. As already stated, Sir Salar Jung died before these reforms were introduced. During the interregnum which followed his death no attempts were made to follow up his plans, although from time to time the Government of India requested, through the Resident, that the Peshkar would not lose sight of the scheme of the late Minister which was ready to hand. After the installation of His Highness last year, and the appointment of Sir Salar Jung's son as Minister, it was decided to take up the question of the reform of the Administration at the point where it had been left by the late Minister. A few minor reforms were first introduced, and gradual preparations were made for the final and complete reorganization announced in yesterday's *Gazette Extraordinary*. It should be mentioned that the Minister's brother, Nawab Munir-ul-Mulk, accompanied by a staff of experienced officials of the State, was sent in August last year to Bangalore, Madras, Poona, Nagpore, Umraoti, and other places to acquire information which would be useful in the introduction of the contemplated reforms. The Nawab was thus enabled to gain a good deal of knowledge and experience which will prove most useful and valuable to his brother and the Government. After his brother's return the Minister himself went to Simla by invitation from Lord Ripon. He took with him a progress report drawn up by himself, showing what he had accomplished since his appointment as Minister, and what he proposed to do. Lord Ripon was greatly pleased with the Minister's account of his work, and told him so, both in conversation and in a letter which he addressed to him. The Viceroy approved generally of the proposed reforms, and gave him much good advice regarding the administration of the State generally. These reforms would have been notified some time since, but owing to the disturbance caused by the Arabs of Sultan Nawaz Jung the Minister's time was too fully occupied with the Commission of Inquiry and the settlement of the matter for him to be able to carry out these reforms. Sultan Nawaz Jung's affair was settled a short time since, and since then preparations have been going on in all departments for the changes just announced. Briefly, these are as follows. The Minister takes personal charge of the Revenue, Judicial, and Public Works Departments, the three most important branches of the Administration. Moulvi Mahdi Ali becomes Political and Financial Secretary, and his duties will be the preparation of annual and quarterly administration reports, budgets, and financial statements, and other important work of a like description. Sirdar Diler Jung becomes Home Secretary, and has charge of the Railway, Police, Stamp Office, Post Office, Mint, Municipality, and Forests. The four Suddar Talukdars, or Commissioners of divisions, become Subahs with enlarged powers. The Revenue Board is abolished, and most of its work transferrred to the Revenue Secretary's office. The Miscellaneous Department is abolished as no longer necessary, and its work distributed amongst other offices. The Irregular Troops Secretariat is amalgamated with the office of the Military and Private Secretary, Major Gough, who will thus be at the head of the whole of the troops of both branches. The appointment of a European of Major Gough's experience and probity to such a high position has given the greatest satisfaction, and is looked upon as a sign that the Government of His Highness is desirous of having its military forces under experienced control in future, with a European at their head. The Munsub, or Pension Office, is transferred to the Accountant-General. The Educational Department is given to Syed Hussain Belgrami, whose great ability and experience are a sufficient guarantee that it will be well looked after. He takes this work in addition to his present post of Secretary to His Highness the Nizam. Great changes are also made in the Public Works Department. Mr. Wilkinson, the present Secretary, becomes Consulting Engineer, and is succeeded by Mr. George Palmer. Rai Munnoolall becomes Superintending Engineer, and it is expected that the opportunity will be taken to reduce the expenditure of the department, which is by far the most costly of its kind in India. The Minister has already announced his intention of supervising it personally in future. A number of minor changes will be introduced in the districts by and bye, but the foregoing are the most important, and are to take immediate effect. The scheme, which has received the cordial approval of the Resident, gives very general satisfaction to all classes of the Government servants, both European and natives. His Excellency the Minister is very keen about its success, and has worked hard to ensure that end. He goes to Calcutta about the middle of the month on a visit to the Viceroy.

BIRTHDAY FESTIVITIES AT BHOWNUGGUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNUGGUR, JAN. 7.

To-day His Highness's birthday was observed here by various festivities and the inauguration of two useful institutions that owe their existence to the liberal-spirited young Maharajah. The proceedings commenced with a durbar at the Motibag in the morning, where the picturesque was mingled with all that was hearty and respectful. At the termination of the proceedings a rich *poshak* was presented to the Dewan, Mr. Vittaldas Samaldas, the Maharajah expressing great satisfaction with his faithful services. The Durbar orders, embodying various acts of benevolence and charity, were read amidst universal approbation and greetings.

In the afternoon His Highness with the officials, formally opened the Samaldas College, founded in the name of the late Dewan. Mr. Unwala, vice-principal, in a neat little speech congratulated the Maharaja on his desire to found the college, thereby not only giving greater development to education in his State, but at the same time perpetuating the name of his lamented Dewan. Twenty-three students in all from Gujarat and Kattywar were presented to His Highness. After His Highness had declared the college opened the proceedings terminated.

The Maharajah then drove to the public gardens, where a children's *fête* was given at his expense. The scene presented was unique, and will not easily be forgotten. All heartily enjoyed the fun. A large number of children was present, including many girls.

Afterwards His Highness opened near the bunder a dispensary in the name of his late brother, Jeewansing, whose premature death is greatly deplored. The dispensary will be under the sole charge of the first medical graduate from Bhownuggur.

FIBRE-EXTRACTING EXPERIMENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 7.

The *Calcutta Gazette* contains a Resolution on the recent experiments with the fibre-extracting machines by Mr. Hanlon, Superintendent of Jail Manufactures, and Mr. Liotard, of the Revenue Agricultural Department. It accepts the finding of the Committee that the Universal Fibre-cleaning Machine, invented by Mr. H. C. Smith, manufactured and improved by Messrs. Death and Ellwood, Leicester, and brought forward by the General Fibre Company of London, was the best of the nine entered for the competition, and awards the prize of Rs. 2,000 to it. The Lieutenant-Governor thinks the further question whether the machine can be profitably introduced into Bengal may be left to be decided by the commercial public, who have already shown considerable interest in the trials. But should it afterwards be found that the facts ascertained are not complete enough to enable the mercantile public to form a fair judgment of the commercial prospects of the successful machine further trials may be conducted under the superintendence of the Agricultural Department.

EXTENSIVE DEFALCATIONS.

Defalcations to the extent of Rs. 4,000 have been discovered in the funds of the Calcutta District Charitable Society. The Baboo cashier has disappeared, and a warrant has been issued for his arrest.

EXPLORATION OF SIAM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JAN. 5.

Mr. Holt Hallett, on the conclusion of the exploration of Siam, has proceeded to China to consult with Mr. Colquhoun regarding the further prosecution of the project. Mr. Hallett left Hongkong on the 20th December. After seeing the King of Bangkok, the Chief Commissioner of Burmah, and Lord Dufferin at Calcutta, he returns to England with reports to the Geographical Society and Chambers of Commerce.

Mr. Colquhoun's leave has been extended to enable him to represent the *Times* in China until the Franco-Chinese difficulty is settled.

AUSTRALIAN NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JAN. 5.

The Victorian Parliament closed on the 12th December. Amendments were proposed by the Colonial Office to the draft of the Federation Enabling Bill as follows:—To omit the clause declaring the authority of the Federal Council over all Her Majesty's possessions in Australia and all British ships sailing between them. Imperial sanction is required with reference to the relations of Australasia with the islands of the Pacific, the prevention of the influx of criminals, and the protection of the fisheries in Australasian waters beyond territorial limits. A new clause has been drafted rendering retirement from the Union optional on any colony.

Two men have been sentenced to death for the murder of natives on a labour-recruiting vessel. The captain and the Government agent were sentenced to penal servitude for life in irons. The sentences are considered to be very heavy.

Coolie labourers are wanted in Queensland.

The English cricketers played a match with Murdoch's eleven at Adelaide. Spofforth and Midwinter did not take part. The Colonials were in first and scored 243. Bates took five wickets for 36 runs. The English team headed the Australians by 126 in the first innings, Barnes making 134, Scotton 82, and Ulyett 68. The Australians in their second innings made 191 runs, leaving the Englishmen 66 to win. The first two wickets were down for 14. After this Barnes and Shrewsbury hit up the runs required without separation. England won the match by 8 wickets. The wickets played abominably, and the papers declare that the Australians were not beaten on their merits.

Small-pox on a large scale has broken out in Sydney.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SOUTH AFRICA.

BRITISH PROTECTORATE OVER THE COAST OF PONDOLAND.

CAPETOWN, JAN. 6.

The British Government have proclaimed a protectorate over the coast of Pondoland.

THE BECHUANALAND EXPEDITION.

It is believed here that the Goshenites intend to oppose Sir Charles Warren, and they are said to be well supplied with arms and ammunition.

THE BRITISH PROTECTORATE OF SAINT LUCIA.

BERLIN, JAN. 6.

The *North German Gazette* publishes an article to-day admitting the British suzerainty over Saint Lucia.

THE RUMOURED EGYPTIAN CONFERENCE IN PARIS.

LONDON, JAN. 7.

It is authoritatively stated that no proposal to hold a Conference on the Egyptian question in Paris has been received by the British Government, and the same authority states that the latter would not be inclined to accept it if such a proposal were made.

THE FRENCH IN TONGKING.

PARIS, JAN 7.

News from Tongking states that the French troops are advancing against Langson.

It has been resolved to increase the reinforcements from six to twelve thousand men.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON FOREIGN POLICY.

LONDON, JAN. 7.

Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at Birmingham yesterday, said that notwithstanding the clamour that had been raised, the British Government would not destroy the independence of Egypt, which they had pledged themselves to respect. Alluding to the recent annexations, Mr. Chamberlain said that England was not entitled to prevent other Foreign States from colonizing, but that if the rights of Australia were threatened, the whole power of England would be employed in defence thereof.

SUDDEN DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF LONDON.

The Right Rev. Dr. Jackson, Bishop of London, died suddenly yesterday.

MR. GLADSTONE.

Mr. Gladstone is recovering from his recent attack of insomnia.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, JAN. 7.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Siam, with the outward English mails of the 26th ult., left here for Bombay at one o'clock this morning, and the same Company's s.s. Rome, for Colombo and Calcutta, at six last evening.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SUEZ, JAN. 6.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, JAN. 6.

H. M. S. Fly arrived from China.

MADRAS, JAN. 7.

I. G. steamer Tenasserim, from Rangoon, arrived during night.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 6.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats firm.

The London Cotton market has been dull.

Good Fair Dhollera .... 4⅝d.

The Manchester market has been quiet, but steady.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-7¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78¼
4½ ,, ...	80¾
3 ,, Consols for account	99⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102¼
4½ per cent. French Rentes	109¼
Bar Silver	49⅜

THE interest paid last year on the capital of the Goa Railway Company amounted to Rs. 5,00,000, of which the British Government had to pay Rs. 4,00,000.

THE Goa papers state that Mons. Agliardi is expected there to confer with the Archbishop. But it appears more probable that the latter may come to Bombay to meet the Apostolic Delegate.

MAJOR R. SPOTTISWOODE, 10th Royal Hussars, succeeds Captain E. T. Rose, of the same regiment, as aide-de-camp on the Lieutenant-Governor's staff early in February, Captain Rose resigning the appointment to return to England.

MR. J. B. LYALL, Resident in Mysore, is about to pay a visit to Calcutta to meet the Viceroy. Sir Lepel Griffin, it is rumoured, is bent on a similar errand.

THE Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the revised estimate, amounting to Rs. 1,22,56,418, for the construction of the Sittang Valley Railway in British Burmah.

THE receipts from salt revenue for the first eight months of the current financial year have amounted to Rs. 3,91,75,000 on 2,04,90,000 maunds, as compared with Rs. 3,78,80,000 on 1,96,48,000 maunds in the corresponding period of last year.

THE decrease in the receipts of the East Indian Railway, from the 1st of April to the 29th of November, has amounted to Rs. 60,65,396, but as there has been an increase in the receipts of the majority of the railways in India, the actual decrease in the railway receipts for that period is only Rs. 42,05,249. During the third quarter of the year 1884 there was a decrease in the export by railway from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh to Calcutta of 10,32,861 maunds of wheat and 2,26,189 maunds of linseed, whilst to Bombay there was a decrease in the export of wheat of 1,57,311 maunds.

IT will be remembered that the police officer charged with the illegal arrest of Mr. Walker at Purneah was acquitted. The matter will not rest there, however, as it has been decided by those specially interested to move the High Court to call for the records in the case, with the view for having it tried afresh.

MR. H. A. HORMARJEE, of Messrs. B. and A. Hormarjee, has been made a permanent member of the Anglo-American Club in Paris, of which he was made an honorary member during his late visit to Europe. Mr. Hormarjee was proposed by the Austrian Ambassador in Paris and seconded by Mr. Behrens, a nephew of Sir Jacob Behrens The club was started some years ago as a sort of rival institution to the Jockey Club, and has amongst its members the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Comte de Bari, and all the foreign ambassadors, besides the leading French and English bankers in Paris, including the Rothschilds. There was some difficulty in getting young Mr. Hormarjee made a permanent member of this club, owing to his not being a resident in Europe, but this difficulty seems to have been got over by the clause giving the committee power to elect "distinguished foreigners" members of the club without ballot.

A MONTH or so ago, says the Allahabad paper, the Indian public was fortunate in the possession of a half-anna stamp of singular excellence. "But why," it asks, "should it have been replaced by one that is so much a facsimile of the four-anna now in use that it takes a sharp sight to tell the difference? Surely it is handicapping the hasty and the absent-minded among us too much to require that they must keep a perpetual watch upon themselves to prevent ticketing their letters with a stamp of eight times the intended value. There must be other colours available besides the dull grey-green which is associated with, and should be sacredly reserved to, overland uses. We deprecate these gratuitous pitfalls on the path of life. Let the half-anna, if there is any hidden objection to the old light-blue, be changed to a chocolate or purple, or some tint not already appropriated on the Postal pallet, and for once at least we shall have a change that is not for the worse."

THE *Englishman* says:—"We learn that His Excellency the Viceroy, after going carefully into the subject of the Tenancy Bill, has formed an opinion on the matter which must be regarded as moderate and satisfactory. Lord Dufferin, we understand, is at present inclined to be guided by the broad lines of policy as laid down by Sir Ashley Eden and Sir Rivers Thompson, and approved of by Lord Ripon and two successive Secretaries of State; but he is opposed to the extreme views which the Bengal Government have of late been pressing upon the Supreme Government. This will be welcome news to the opponents of the Bill; but we cannot help expressing a hope that, when His Excellency becomes more intimately acquainted with the character and scope of the measure, he will not allow his better judgment to be overruled by a too stringent adherence in this matter to the political principle of continuity.

COMPLAINTS recently appeared in the columns of a Calcutta paper regarding the manner in which the Telegraph Department had done their work in connection with the press during Lord Ripon's journey from Simla to Calcutta. The authorities have since gone into the matter very fully, and the result goes to show that the complaints were much exaggerated. Taking into account all the difficulties which had to be encountered on the occasion, it would appear that the employés of the department did their work "most creditably," and the percentage of mistakes in messages was very small. But even this small percentage ought to be very much reduced. Our own experience is that the most common form of error is the misreading of words, which possibly may be attributed to illegible writing.

IT might be supposed that a High Court Judge, as representing the majesty of the law, would enjoy immunity from the attentions of thieves. But this is not the experience of the Hon. Justice Muttusawmi Iyer, judge of the Madras High Court. Mr. Muttusawmi Iyer, with his family, left Madras to spend the Christmas vacation at Trichinopoly, and on arriving at the Erode station he missed his jewels, consisting of a gold necklet and pair of earrings set with diamonds and valued at Rs. 5,000.

NEW YEAR'S DAY was marked by a sad occurrence at Batala. Those who know the place will remember the large tank of Shamsher Khan, with a summer house in the middle built by Maharajah Sher Singh. This tank is furnished with a small punt, in which pleasure-seekers occasionally disport themselves. Some Government officials from Gurdaspur were spending the day with friends in Batala; and a party of six set out in the punt to visit the summer house. Besides four officials from Gurdaspur, there were the Assistant Surgeon of Batala and a dhobi. They succeeded in visiting the *barahdari*, but after descending the steps again into the boat, they soon found it filling with water; and, after vainly endeavouring to bale it out, the occupants lost presence of mind and were upset. One of them clung to the boat; the dhobi and the doctor were able to swim, and the latter vainly endeavoured to save two of his companions, but was at last obliged to extricate himself from their grasp. Another was brought to shore by a Kahar belonging to the neighbouring Zenana Mission, and resuscitated after some time. But the two already mentioned, the post master of Gurdaspur and a record clerk, were drowned before assistance could reach them, and all efforts at resuscitation were unavailing.

THE revolt of the Kachins has naturally produced considerable alarm in the Royal palace at Mandalay, and Theebaw is despatching troops to recapture Bhamo and bring the Kachins to reason. It will be interesting to see how far this sudden display of activity will be successful in suppressing the rising. The experiment was tried last year, but was not altogether successful. When the Kachins saw Theebaw's troops marching against them, they acted on the old adage that discretion is the better part of valour, and retired to the hills, where they were secure against attack. Probably the same tactics will be again repeated.

IN common with other parts of the country, the North-West Provinces suffered from the general depression which prevailed during the quarter ending the 30th September. This is seen from the returns of the railway-borne traffic of the provinces during that period, which show a decrease in many directions as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year. The two most important staples, wheat and cotton, showed a decrease for the same reason as was given for the quarter ending 30th June, namely, that the cotton crop was largely exported during the hot season, and that the wheat exports of 1883 were abnormal. But in addition to these there was a serious falling off in imports of rice from Bengal and gram from the Punjab, and in the exports of linseed, tea, sugar, and iron. The export of sugar was in bulk and value only about half that of 1883, which hardly holds out an encouraging prospect for the future of the industry, and is not explained by the effect of drought on the sugarcane crop. Even the export of ghee shows a deficiency of sixty per cent., owing, it is authoritatively stated, to increased consumption in Cawnpore. This would credit the town with the consumption during three months of twenty thousand maunds above the average,—an outburst of gluttony which must surely find a corresponding entry in the Health Officer's statistics.

THE shareholders of the Allahabad Bank, Limited, have every reason to be satisfied with the result of the past half-year's operations. The directors' report shows that the gross profit reached the sum of Rs. 1,18,825, which is considerably in advance of that of any previous six months. The usual dividend and bonus at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum are recommended for declaration, and the sum of Rs. 6,000 is to be added to the reserve fund, thus increasing that fund (which the bank holds in Government securities) to Rs. 1,51,000. The working capital of the bank, which stood at Rs. 29,90,000 on the 30th June last, is now Rs. 32,00,000.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces will shortly start on a second tour, which will take in the Mozuffarnuggur, Saharunpore, Meerut, and Bulandshahr districts. At Hurdwar, where His Honour goes in the first instance, the party will have an opportunity of seeing some elephant-catching operations. The wild elephants in the Dun and the adjoining terai of Bijnor and Kumaon have multiplied so greatly of late years that it has become necessary, if only to prevent mischief, to take measures for turning them to some better account. But as the means are not at hand for working the stockade system, the animals will have to be driven into the gullies at the foot of the hills and there noosed—sometimes rather a risky business. The Maharanee of Bulrampore, the Nawab of Rampore, and other landowners of the neighbourhood are sending contingents to assist in the drive, which will be on a large scale, and the whole operations are to be under the control of Mr. Greig of the Forest Department, "a gentleman whose fame as a hunter," says the Allahabad paper, "would be second to that of no one in India, only that he has neglected to write a book."

THE Rt. Rev. Dr. Jackson, Bishop of London, whose death is announced by Reuter, was the son of Mr. Henry Jackson, merchant of London. He was born in February, 1811, and was educated at Reading School under Dr. Valpy, whence he proceeded to Pembroke College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1833, taking first-class honours, and gained the Denyer Theological Prize. From 1836 till 1846 he was head-master of the Proprietary School at Islington, and during part of that time Incumbent of St. James's, Muswell Hill, in the parish of Hornsey. He was appointed Rector of St. James's, Piccadilly, in 1846, Chaplain to the Queen in 1847, and Canon of Bristol in 1852; was a Select Preacher before the University of Oxford in 1845, 1850, 1862, and 1866; preached the Boyle Lectures in London in 1853, and on the death of Dr. Kaye, in that year, was made Bishop of Lincoln. On Jan. 4, 1869, he was translated to the see of London, in succession to Dr. Tait, who had been raised to the Primacy. The see is worth £10,000 per annum.

AT the Central Criminal Sessions, London, the jury ignored the bill against the Dean of Hereford, who, with a young man aged 18, had been arrested on a charge of criminal misdemeanour alleged to have been committed in Hyde Park.

THE poet Heine, if he were living, would certainly be greatly delighted with Prince Bismarck's present action. Heine, like most men of his race, was an enthusiastic Jingo, and, as is well known, no friend to England. He was taking the baths at Bareges on August 20, 1846. Among his fellow-patients was a certain English Tory M.P., who greatly irritated Heine by his patronizing encomiums on the domestic virtues of the Germans.

But (writes Heine) methinks that his affection for us has become less enthusiastic since I ventured to remark, in the course of conversation, that we Germans were longing for a navy, that we had already chosen a name for every ship in our future fleet, that our very gaol-birds were patriotically insisting upon weaving canvas for sail-cloths instead of spinning wool as heretofore, and that finally the oaks in the Teutoburg Forest, which had been asleep ever since the defeat of Varus, were now awake and offering themselves as volunteer masts. The noble Prince was highly displeased with my observations, and was of opinion that we Germans would do better to devote our undivided energies to the completion of Cologne Cathedral, that great work of our ancestors' piety. Whenever I speak with Englishmen about my own country, I observe with the deepest shame that the hatred which they feel for France is much more honourable to [illegible] impertinent love which they bestow on us Germans, and which is always due to some shortcoming in our influence in the world or in our understandings. The English love us because of our impotence at sea, from which no commercial rivalry is to be feared. They love us for our political guilelessness, which they hope to profit by, as usual, in case of a war with France.

Surely the spirit of Heine, borne "on wings of song,' must be hovering, says the *St. James's Gazette*, well-pleased, over the table of the Congo Conference at Berlin. Still more surely must the spirit of that unregenerate Tory member, like that of Ajax, stalk apart in gloomy mood, whenever he sees the little German poet crossing the Elysian fields to meet him.

HITHERTO Mormonism has largely depended upon Great Britain for its recruits, but the polygamous mania has broken out in a malignant form in one of the unsophisticated but highly material cantons of Switzerland. The patriarchs propose to found an annex to the Utah Colony amid the hills of their native land, and a season of wholesale marrying and intermarrying is announced.

MILITARY NEWS.

THREE companies of the 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment have been detached from Jullundur for detachment duty at Fortress Gwalior.

THE 10th Regiment Bengal Infantry will march from Benares for Nowgong, Bundelkund, on the 28th instant, and expect to reach their destination on or about the 24th February.

STAFF CORPS probationers who were appointed before the 15th November, 1884, the date of the publication of the special India Army circular giving new rules for admission to the Staff Corps, have the option of cancelling their applications and rejoining British regiments at the public expense.

THE position of the officers of the Sappers and Miners at the ports of Kurrachee, Bombay, Rangoon, and Calcutta has at last been placed on a satisfactory footing. The tenure of the appointment has been fixed for three years, at the end of which the officers will be relieved by an officer of the Sappers and Miners of the Presidency just about to commence his tour of Indian service. The officers holding the position will be graded as Assistant Engineers, 2nd grade, in the Public Works Department, and will be under the Inspector of Submarine Mining, except for discipline and interior economy.

SURGEON MAJOR W. J. FAWCETT, M. B., having completed his tour of foreign service, proceeded home in the Malabar on the 6th instant.

SURGEON MAJOR C. F. CHURCHILL, M. B., proceeds home in the troopship Jumna on the 6th Feb.

COLONEL E. L. HAWKINS, Royal Artillery, has been appointed to command the Eastern District, Madras.

COLONEL E. M. NORIE, Madras Staff Corps, on the expiration of his tour of duty on the Staff, will do general duty at Secunderabad.

COLONEL R. B. KENNEDY, Madras Infantry, has been given a general permit to reside at Madras, on the Neilgherris, or on the west coast, but is available for military duty.

MAJOR T. SHEPHERD, Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Punjab Cavalry, Kohat, proceeds on furlough for one year on the 15th instant.

THE 14th Sikhs will be at Umballa on the 13th and 14th January, Umritsar on the 29th and 30th, and expect to reach Jhelum about the 12th February.

MAJOR VOYLE, Right Wing Commander, 29th Punjab Infantry, Bareilly, proceeds on subsidiary leave preparatory to furlough on the 1st February.

LIEUTENANT W. D. GORDON, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer 3rd Sikh Infantry, having been granted leave on medical certificate for one year, left Bombay on the 6th instant for England.

THE Native Infantry Lines at Abu will in future be maintained at the expense of the State.

THE appointment of Lieutenant H. R. L. Holmes, 45th Bengal Native Infantry, as officiating Brigade Major to the main column of the Zhob Valley expeditionary force, has been sanctioned.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.—The parade state of the corps yesterday was:—2 officers, 7 volunteers, 13 cadets, 2 instructors; total 24.

REVERSE OR VICTORY?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I notice that your contemporary this morning announces in its telegraphic columns that "General Nègrier has inflicted a second victory on the Chinese troops near Chu." This will, no doubt, be considered among utter barbarians a very extraordinary proceeding on the part of the gallant general; but China being a country where they mostly do things "contrariwise," it is, I suppose, there quite orthodox to "inflict a victory" and to "gain a defeat."

Jan. 7. JACK HORNER.

THE FOUNDLING HOSPITAL CONCERT.

THE claims which the Foundlings have upon public sympathy were very fully and very generously recognised at the concert given in their behalf on Tuesday evening, when there assembled in the Town Hall an audience composed not only of Europeans, but of a goodly number of representatives of the various native communities—Parsees, Hindoos, and Mahomedans. It was undoubtedly sympathy with a deserving object that brought the audience together, for the programme possessed few of the elements of attractiveness. From frequent repetitions many of the songs had become more than familiar, and in again reproducing them the performers did themselves considerable injustice. With the songs of Schubert, of Schumann, of Franz, of Brahms, to choose from—songs upon which great reputations have been built—there is little excuse for repeating, until they have become commonplace, songs that once caught the popular fancy. This is a fault of which Mrs. Adams was innocent. She only appeared once before the audience, when she sang with the pathos and the expression that the theme demands Lindsay's touching song "Resignation," in which a mother's grief finds expression in a melody that possesses all the characteristics of a recitative. The grace and melodious beauty of the song were set forth by her in a manner that created a marked impression on the audience, and at the close she was persistently recalled. The audience, however, was not always so appreciative, Mr. Wyer, whose clear ringing voice is indispensable to the success of any concert in Bombay, being the only other singer who received the compliment of an encore He sung in the first instance "The Postillion," by Molloy, and, on being encored, "The Yeoman's Wedding." These are old familiar airs, but Mr. Wyer's magnificent voice, which he knows so well how to produce, invested them with fresh charms. Mr. Dixon's contributions to the programme consisted of two songs, namely, Ascher's "Where art thou?" and Blumenthal's "The Reason Why." Mr. Dixon has so frequently been heard in Ascher's song that nothing need be said about the manner in which he acquitted himself on the present occasion. His rendering of Blumenthal's song, which is less familiar, was marked by much feeling and intelligence, though his intonation was a little uncertain in one of the high notes. Mr. Hebditch, who we believe is a member of the cathedral choir, made a bold and, as the result proved, not altogether successful, experiment by introducing into the programme the recitative "Thus saith the Lord," followed by the solo "But who may abide," from the "Messiah." Apart from considerations arising out of the mixed character of a considerable portion of the audience, the propriety of producing, on such an occasion, music with which are associated some of the most impressive passages in Scripture must be open to question, and it must have occurred to many that the solemn prophetic words of Haggai and Malachi were singularly incongruous and out of place amid the secular surroundings of a concert room. Moreover, the solo was not altogether suited to his capacity. The *larghetto* movement with which it opens was given in a manner that could not fail to impress the audience with the beauty and solemn dignity of the theme, but the success with which he met the requirements of the animated declamatory passages of the *prestissimo* movement was less evident. Mr. Hebditch, however, deserves every credit for opening the vast storehouses of the older oratorios, which abound in solos and airs, duets, quartets, and choruses in which the composers reach that sublimity which the art is so capable of attaining, and, in the interests of music, it is to be hoped that the example which he has thus set will, within certain limits of discretion, be followed by other amateurs. In Pontet's song "Big Ben," Mr. Hebditch had opportunities which he did not neglect, and were it not that it came at the end of the concert there is little doubt that he would have been paid the compliment of a recall. Mr. Hebditch was fortunate in being associated with so skilful an accompanist as Mr. Vining, who, while making some amends for the shortcomings of his reading of Handel's music, gave valuable assistance to an effective rendering of Pontet's song. This gentleman also gave a performance on the pianoforte of an *andante* and *rondo capriccioso* by Mendelssohn in a manner which set forth the beauties of the work in a striking manner. Miss Wilkinson, though betraying some nervousness, gave a pleasing rendering of the song "Farewell," by Jenkinson. Mr. Mast's performance of a "Marche Religieuse" by Gounod, a work revealing high artistic aim and consummate mastery of treatment, was characterised by skilful manipulation and a correct appreciation of the composer's intentions. Mr. Freyvogel gave some [illegible] on the violin [illegible]

NEW JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURT.

MR. H. M. BIRDWOOD, Judicial Commissioner in Sind, arrived in Bombay from Kurrachee on Tuesday last and assumed charge yesterday of his appointment of an acting judge of the High Court in place of Mr. Justice West. Mr. Justice Birdwood will to-day take his seat on the bench in the second division court on the Appellate Side. Sir William Wedderburn, Bart., District Judge and Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, who has been appointed a judge of the High Court in place of Mr. Justice Kemball, will take his seat on the bench with the Chief Justice in the first division court on the Appellate Side either to-day or to-morrow. The following is a history of the services of the newly appointed judges:—

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BIRDWOOD

Joined the service, 24th December, 1858; arrived in the country, 26th January, 1859; assistant to collector and magistrate, Thana, 14th July, 1859; supernumerary third assistant collector and magistrate, Thana, 18th April, 1860; supernumerary and acting third assistant collector and magistrate, Broach, 24th November, 1860; supernumerary third assistant collecter and magistrate, Surat, 27th May, 1861; acting third assistant collector and magistrate, Ahmedabad, 27th August, 1861; third assistant collector and magistrate, Ahmedabad, 28th January, 1862; acting second assistant collector and magistrate, Ahmedabad, 12th March, 1862; acting assistant judge and session judge, Thana, 14th May, 1862; acted as second assistant collector and magistrate, Ahmedabad, 14th April, 1862; third assistant collector and magistrate, Poona, continuing to act as assistant judge and session judge, Thana, 18th February 1863; Under-Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, and Secretary to the Legislative Council, Bombay, 29th June 1863; acting First Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar, 1st June 1866; acting Registrar, High Court, Bombay, 11th March 1867; Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge, Ratnaghiri, continuing to act as Registrar, High Court, Bombay, 3rd May 1867; on furlough to Europe from 9th January 1869 to 9th April 1870; on subsistence allawance, 10th April 1870; acting Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, Bombay, 13th April 1870; pro-tem. Substantive Registrar, High Court, Bombay, from 14th May to 12th November 1871; acting Judge and Session Judge, Ratnagiri, 11th December 1871; Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge, Poona, for the detached station of Sholapur, continuing to act as Judge and Session Judge, Ratnagiri, 16th April 1872; acting Joint Judge and Session Judge, Thana, 11th April 1873; *pro-tem.* Joint Judge and Session Judge, Thana, 5th May 1873; acting Judge and Session Judge, Surat, 14th May 1873; pro-tem. 2nd Grade Judge and Session Judge at Surat, 12th April 1874; Joint Judge, Thana District, continuing to act as Judge and Session Judge, Surat, 12th October 1874; confirmed as Judge and Sessions Judge, Surat, 22nd March 1875; 2nd Grade Judge and Session Judge, 12th February 1875; acting 1st Grade Judge from 24th May to 30th November 1875 and from 5th January 1876; furlough from 16th April 1877 to 12th February 1879; appointed 1st Grade Judge and Session Judge (while on leave), 31st December 1877; on subsidiary leave from 13th to 15th Februay 1879; resumed charge as 1st Grade Judge and Session Judge at Surat, 16th February 1879; acting Judge and Sessions Judge, Thana, 14th May 1880; on special duty at Oodeypore in connection with the trial of the son of Chief of Oodeypore, 28th September 1880; reverted to his substantive appointment as Judge and Sessions Judge, Surat, 25th November 1880; acting Judge of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, 16th January 1881; Judicial Commissioner in Sind and Judge of the Sadar Court in that Province, 28th February 1881; continuing to act as Judge of Her Majesty's High Court; on special duty in Bombay from 29th March to 10th April 1881; assumed charge as Judicial Commissioner, &c., in Sind, 20th April 1881; on privilege leave from 21st December 1881 to 19th March 1882; acting Judge of the High Court, Bombay, 25th May 1883 to 18th December 1883; and from 10th March to 9th May 1884; on privilege leave from 10th May to 14th June 1884; acting Judge, High Court, Bombay 16th June 1884.

THE HON. SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN, BART.

Joined the service, 10th August 1860; arrived in the country, 25th November 1860; Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Ahmednagar, 16th April 1861; Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Dharwar, 9th July 1861; acting Third Assistant-Collector and Magistrate, Darwar, from 22nd February 1862; Third Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Dharwar, 7th April 1862; deputed to North Kanara, 8th April 1862; Assistant Collector and Magistrate, North Karana, 10th January 1863; acting First Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Kanara, 1st May 1863; Second Assistant Collector and Magistrate, North Kanara, 16th March 1864; acting Judge of the Small Cause Court, Ahmedabad, 15th October 1864; acting Judge and Session Judge, Karachi, 2nd October 1865; Assistant Judge and Session Judge, Ahmednagar, continuing to act as Judge and Session Judge, Karachi, 5th October 1865; acting Judicial Assistant to the Commissioner in Sind Karachi 11th January, 1866; First Judge of the Small Cause Court, Karachi, continuing to act as Judge and Session Judge, Karachi, 13th January, 1866; acting Under Secretary to Government in the Judicial and Political Departments, and Secretary to the Council for making Laws and Regulations, Bombay, 8th June, 1866; acting Registrar-General of Assurances, Bombay, continuing to perform his duties as acting Under Secretary to Government, Judicial and Political Departments, Bombay, 2nd October, 1866; acting Under Secretary to Government, Judicial, Political, Educational, secret and Persian Departments, Bombay, 29th December, 1866; Under Secretary to Government, Judicial and Political Departments, Bombay, 3rd May, 1867; on leave to Europe on private affairs from 14th May, to 11th November, 1867; acting Registrar, High Court, Bombay, 9th January, 1869; acting Secretary to Government, Judicial, Political, Educational, Secret and Persian Departments, Bombay, 26th February, 1870; on furlough to Europe from 11th March 1872 to 6th March 1874; acting Secretary to Government Judicial, Political Educational, Secretary and Persian Departments, Bombay, 10th March 1874; acting Judicial Commissioner in Sind and Judge of the Sadar Court in that Province, 30th May 1874; Joint Judge in the Thana district, continuing to act as Judicial Commissioner in Sind and Judge of the Sadar Court in that Province, 12th February 1875; 2nd Grade Judge and Session Judge, Ratnagiri, continuing to act as Judicial Commissioner in Sind, 15th June 1875; Judge and Session Judge Ratnagiri, acting 1st Grade, 7th February 1876; on special duty in Bombay from 2nd November to 10th December 1876; acting 1st Grade Judge and Session Judge, Thana, 11th December 1876; furlough to Europe from 3rd April 1877 to 27th September 1878; extended leave without pay from 28th September to 26th December 1878; on subsidiary leave on subsistence allowance from 27th December 1878 to 1st January 1879; assumed charge as 1st Grade Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmednagar, 2nd January 1879; on privilege leave from 3rd March to 2nd June 1881; Judge and Sessions Judge, Poona, and Agent for Sardars in the Deccan, 16th May 1882; on privilege leave from 27th September to 7th November 1882; on subsidiary leave from 10th January to 18th January 1883; on furlough to Europe from 19th January 1883 to 16th January 1884; on subsidiary leave for 17th and 18th January 1884; resumed charge as District Judge and Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, Poona, 19th January 1884; on special duty under the Government of India from 15th April to 18th May 1884.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORTS.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5.—The barometric changes have been somewhat irregular in Bengal, Assam, and at a few stations in Ganjam and the Circars. Pressure has increased, but elsewhere it has decreased. At most stations the change is slight and unimportant, but in Travancore it is more brisk, and at Cochin it amounts to nearly half-a-tenth of an inch. The readings are highest in the Punjab and lowest off the south-west coast. The general wind direction differs a little from the average, though local irregularities are reported from different localities. The weather is fine and the amount of cloud small, and the only rainfall reported is a slight shower at Darjeeling. Changes in temperature and humidity are irregular and generally unimportant.

JAN. 6.—Except at Indore, Neemuch, and the Sind and Gujarat stations, pressure has everywhere increased. The rise is greatest at Sibsagar, and considerable over the whole of the Northern India, but in parts of Rajputana and Carnatic it amounts only to a few hundreths. Throughout the whole of the country, the pressure is above normal, in many places considerably, so the wind in Northern India has undergone considerable alteration, southerly winds having appeared over the south Gangetic plain, and south-east winds up the valley of the Ganges. Over the Peninsula there is little change. The weather is cloudy with rain on the plains and snow on the hills has set in over the Punjab and occasioned a brisk fall of temperature. These conditions are apparently affecting the weather of the upper part of the N. W. Provinces, but at present the weather remains generally fine and temperature changes are irregular. Rain to-day:—Quetta and Murree, 1½ inches.

THE VICE-CHANCELLORSHIP OF THE UNIVERSITY.

THE following correspondence relates to the appointment of a Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University:—

Educational Department,
Bombay Castle, 2nd January, 1885.

From the Hon. J. B. Richey, C.S.I., Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, to P. Peterson, Esq., M.A., Ph.D., University Registrar, Bombay.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward, for the information of the Syndicate, the accompanying copy of a letter of this day's date, to the address of the Hon. Mr. Piele.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) J. B. RICHEY,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 4 of 1885.
Educational Department,
Bombay Castle, 2nd January, 1885.

From the Hon. J. B. Richey, C. S. I., Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, to the Hon. J. B. Pelle, C. S. I., Member of Council, Bombay.

Sir,—I am directed to inform you that His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint you to be Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay, *vice* the Hon. Mr. Justice West, resigned.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) J. B. RICHEY,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.
(True Copy)
(Sd.) F. A. SPENCER,
Superintendent.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour with out leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale [illegible] Drug Co., Limited, [illegible]

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre, 9 p. m.
Band, B. V. R., Apollo-bunder, 5-45 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Friary (s), from Liverpool; Ellora (s), Sirdhana (s), and Sirsa (s), Calcutta; County of Salop (s), Cardiff; Telegraph, Panangy; and Amy (s), Southampton.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—King Arthur (s), for Persian Gulf; Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur; Nevasa (s), Calcutta, &c.; and Alvah (s), Kurrachee.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Kashgar, Vindolana, and Friary entered, and the s.s. Victoria left, the dock yesterday.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo-bunder at 5-45 this evening:—

Overture........	Die Frau Meisterin........	Suppé.
Valse	Recits d'Amour	Waldteufel.
Selection	La Sonambula	Bellini.
Quadrille	Fatinitza	Suppé.
Galop	Der Sturmvogel...........	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the four days ending the 31st Dec. shows an increase in receipts of Rs. 1,21,413.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ending the 3rd inst. shows a decrease in receipts of Rs. 17,545.

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.—Bulwuntrao Hurry, head clerk of the Elphinstone College, has reported that he dropped on Tuesday last Rs. 350 in currency notes, somewhere between the Bank of Bombay and Messrs. King, King, & Co.'s offices, Fort.—Muncherjee Manockjee also reported on the same day that he had lost Rs. 110 in currency notes, while shifting from one house into another in the Fort.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, Cammateepoora, on the body of Bablee Govind, aged 25 years. Deceased was the driver of a Municipal meat van. At 2 a.m. yesterday, while driving his van along Suparee Baug-road, he suddenly fell off his seat, and the wheel passing over his chest, he was killed on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FRAUDULENT POSSESSION OF TWO CAPS.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Ryan, Bagoo Balloo was charged with having in his possession two caps, valued at eight annas, reasonably suspected of being stolen. The accused said he had bought the caps from a hawker, but being unable to point him out, and having no witnesses to prove that he had bought them, and admitting a previous conviction of six weeks for theft, the magistrate sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

MEETING OF THE PARSEE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—Yesterday afternoon a meeting of Parsee Justices of the Peace was held at Mazagon Castle for the purpose of electing a delegate of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court in the place of Mr. Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, resigned. The Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., presided. On the motion of Mr. Sorabjee S. Bengalee, C.I.E., seconded by Mr. Sorabjee Framjee Patel, Mr. Dinshah Muncherjee Punthakee was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman proposed by Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee.

THEFT AT A MOSQUE.—Joosub Ahmed, a Mahomedan mendicant, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, upon two separate charges, of the theft of a piece of cashmere cloth, valued at Rs. 10, and a blanket, valued at Rs. 8, the cloth belonging to Meah Ahmed Nabob and the blanket to Hajee Ismaumoodin Currimbux. While the two complainants were at prayers in the Grass Bazaar Mosque on Tuesday evening, the prisoner stole the articles, and decamped. The matter was reported to the police, and the prisoner was arrested with the property in his possession endeavouring to dispose of it in the native town. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE STEAM WHISTLE NUISANCE IN BOMBAY.—For some time an agitation has been going on in London against the nuisance caused by steam whistles. The nuisance seems to exist in no less degree in Bombay, especially in the neighbourhood of Byculla, Mazagon, and Chinchpoogly. The annoyance, which is caused principally by the whistles belonging to the various mills, is so great that landlords are complaining that tenants are deserting their houses. It has, therefore, been decided to take steps to abate what is undoubtedly an annoyance, if not a nuisance. We understand that Mr. Soundy has approached the landlords in the neighbourhood with a view to combined action in the matter.

CHEATING.—Rama Babajee, a noted character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of cheating Suckeena, a woman, by dishonestly inducing her to receive a brass wristlet as a genuine gold article. The prisoner on the 31st ult., while the prosecutrix was passing along Duncan-road, pretended to pick up the wristlet and offered it for sale to the complainant, stating that its value was Rs. 100. He was willing to part with it for Rs. 50, or take in exchange another gold ornament that she had on her person. She declined the offer, and on his pressing her she reported the matter to a police constable. The prisoner, on pleading guilty to the charge, and also admitting ten previous convictions, was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

NATIVE NECROMANCY IN BOMBAY.

YESTERDAY at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Kamtasing Lallasing, Shaik Imaum Shaik Ali, Laljee Tajani, and Sadhoo Bhaijoo were brought up on remand and charged—prisoner No. 1 with having on the 2nd instant pretended to hold office as a police jemadar and in this assumed character taken into custody one Lalla Dossa and two others, contrary to the provisions of section 170 of the Indian Penal Code, and prisoners Nos. 2, 3, and 4 with having abetted prisoner No. 1 in committing the said offence. The second prisoner is a police peon.

On the table were displayed the articles—cocoanuts, pieces of camphor, lemons, red paint, etc.—which the prisoners had given their dupes to understand were necessary for the purpose of carrying out the magical cures.

Dhunjee Mooljee, a dealer in cocoanuts, living near Nulbazaar, said the complainant was related to him. On Friday evening he was at his shop, where prisoners Nos. 3 and 4 came to him and said that they were going to cure the complainant's son of the disease with which he was afflicted, and that the witness might accompany them if he wished a bad leg of his to be cured. Witness accompanied the accused to the Worlee Flats. After darkness had set in they commenced to perform the pretended rites, when the first prisoner appeared on the scene in the disguise of a police jemadar, and charged them with practising the black art with the object of taking the lives of innocent people. He called upon the police peon to take the parties into custody, and for a time they were hustled about and taken all over the Flats. The witness and the prosecutor fell down on their knees and begged for mercy. It was at last arranged that they should purchase their release by paying the first and second prisoners a sum of Rs. 300. While they were trying to get together the requisite amount Inspector Cobb surprised the party and got the prisoners into custody.

The witness, in his cross-examination by the prisoners, said that a scrap of dirty paper bearing a rude drawing of what appeared to be a human figure was presented to him as the agent that would by some mysterious means effect his recovery. He was told by the third prisoner that some of his enemies had by the aid of sorcery brought upon him the illness from which he suffered. The witness replied that he had no enemy in this world, but the prisoner said that his brother's wife was at the bottom of the mischief, and made him write her name on the paper.

Soonderjee Premchand, a cousin of the prosecutor, was the next witness examined. He said that the second and third prisoners came to him one day and asked him if he wished an idiot cousin of his to be cured of his mental imfirmity. When he replied in the affirmative, the prisoners said that the cure would be effected if the witness fed some two hundred sadhoos. They added that for themselves they wanted no remuneration whatever for their trouble. The third prisoner asked the complainant if he had any enemy, so that the ills of his son might be transferred to him. He replied that he had no enemy, but that he would be willing to have the ills of his son transferred to himself. But the accused said their wish was to rid the house of all its ills, and not to transfer them from one member of the family to another. Witness then eloquently described how he and his companions were tied and taken now in the direction of Mahaluxmi and again in that of Worlee; how they were made alternately to stand, sit, and walk for two mortal hours; and how they were bullied and pushed and hustled about. "Do you know the police?" asked the irate jemadar. The prosecutor and his companions were poor Baniahs, and they could do no more than tremblingly acquiesce at that moment in the omnipotence of the police. They trembled, and begged and implored to be released. But the prisoner said their choice lay between the payment of a thousand rupees down—not a pie short of that amount—as hush-money, or penal servitude for fourteen years. The prisoner thus went on playing upon their credulity and their fears until Inspector Cobb suddenly appeared on the spot.

The case stands adjourned until Monday.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AT an extraordinary meeting of shareholders held on 7th January, 1885, Mr. H. A. Richardson in the chair, the following resolutions were carried unanimously:—

I. That the directors be and they are hereby authorised to increase the capital of the company by the sum of 7½ lacs nominal value, of which it is proposed to call up 4½ lacs and to effect such increase by the issue, subject to the conditions hereinafter mentioned, or 1,200 new shares of the nominal value of Rs. 625, each of their equivalent.

II. That the directors be and they are hereby authorised—

(*a*.) To allot at par to every shareholder, or his nominee who shall on or before the 1st day of May, 1885, apply for the same, and who shall on or before that date pay the amount Rs. 375 which will be called up on such new shares, one new share of Rs. 625 nominal value for each original share of Rs. 2,500 now held by such shareholder.

(*b*.) Upon the surrender on or before the 31st May, 1885, of an existing share of Rs. 300 paid up, (nominal value Rs. 500) by the holder or holders thereof, and upon payment in cash of Rs. 75 to issue at par one new share of Rs. 625 nominal Rs. 375 paid up to such holder or holders.

III. That the holder or holders of such new shares allotted under Section (*a*) of Clause II above shall not be entitled to participate in any dividend declared in respect of closed accounts made up to 31st May, 1885, but shall be entitled to participate in all subsequent dividends.

That the holder or holders of shares allotted under Section (*b*) of Clause II shall hold such new shares upon the terms that Rs. 300 shall rank fully for all future dividends and Rs. 75 shall not rank or be entitled to any dividend which may be declared in respect of closed accounts made up to the 31st May, 1886, but shall be entitled to participate in any dividend which may be declared in respect of closed accounts made up to the 31st day of May, 1886, and all subsequent dividends and that every certificate in respect of [illegible] of Rs. 625 so to be issued as afore[illegible] for the surrender of an old share [illegible] up shall be enfaced to that effect.

The proceedings [illegible] with the usual vote of thanks to the [illegible]

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—JAN. 7.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

THE following among other matters were heard before his lordship:—

RE MAHOMED JAFFER [illegible].

The Hon. Mr. Budroodin, on behalf of the insolvent, moved for an extension of the interim order for three months, which was granted.

RE MAHOMEDBHOY SUCHOOBHOY.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for leave to withdraw the petition. Mr. Lang, on behalf of a creditor, represented that his client had not been entered in the schedule as a creditor, and applied for a rule *nisi* requiring the insolvent to show cause why the entry should not be made. A rule was granted, returnable after a month.

RE JOHN HENRY STAPLETON.

Mr. Mankar, on behalf of the insolvent, moved for an interim order, which was granted.

RE JEEVAN MOROBA NAIK.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied that instead of his client being granted his discharge the matter be adjourned for six months to enable him to settle with his creditors. The application was granted.

RE ABBAJEE VISHWANATH KORAKAR.

Mr. Mankar applied for an extension of the interim order for three months, which was granted.

RE YACOOB DERVIS.

The insolvent applied in person for his discharge. The Commissioner told him he had already obtained the benefit of the Act three times, and on one occasion his petition was dismissed on account of the opposition made by one of his creditors. His discharge was therefore adjourned for a year, for the first three months without protection.

RE SEBASTIAN DE SOUZA.

The insolvent, who appeared in person, applied for an interim order. Mr. Lang, for Venayek Gujanund Palekar, a creditor for Rs. 6,000, opposed the application on the ground that insolvent had had the protection of the Court already for seven months, during which time he had done nothing.

The judge said the insolvent's liabilities amounted to Rs. 1,31,000.

Mr. Lang said insolvent had been carrying on business as a merchant.

The insolvent said that for the last three or four months he had been suffering from rheumatism.

The judge remarked that rheumatism would not prevent a person from prosecuting his petition. Insolvent had not been attending the Official Assignee's office, and his application for an interim order was therefore refused.

PETITIONS DISMISSED.

The petitions of Ladislas Singer and Ruttonjee Dorabjee Mistree were dismissed for want of prosecution. Mr. Singer's liabilities were Rs. 4,80,555-15-10.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges:—Chapsey Soonderjee, liabilities Rs. 1,[illegible]. Bhika Jetharam, Rs. 898. Kassum Abdoola Khatri, Rs. 1,938. Manoel Ambosta, Rs. 2,111. Hoosaui Jan, woman, Rs. 2,037. Tookaram Hari Kate and others, Rs. 5,116. Crustnabai, widow of Succaram Judow, Rs. 2,051. William Morris, Rs. 17,493. Punderinath Narayen Gumber, Rs. 1,516. Ramjee Adajee Kumker and Vuli Noora Momna.

MADRAS.

AN ACCIDENT TO COLONEL S. CHAMIER.—We hear with regret that Colonel S. Chamier, Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, met with an accident on Friday morning, and on returning home attempted to write a note while he was still mounted, placing the paper on the horse's neck. The horse, which was a fresh one, got restive, and threw its rider on to the ground, head foremost, causing a long opening of the scalp though fortunately the skull was uninjured. We are glad to hear that he is now doing well.—*Mail.*

THE EURASIAN AT THE PLOUGH.—The President of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association writes to the journal of that Association:—I was at the ploughing competition this morning (Friday) near the Toll Gate, Teynampett. I took Arthur Greenham with me. I am glad to say that he won a prize of Rs. 5. His appearance attracted much attention and I introduced him to Sir Charles Turner, Mr. Justice Brandt, Mr. Bliss, Col. McLeod, Mr. Grigg, Mr. Symonds, Mr. Walker and several others. All now have had the opportunity of seeing the Eurasian at the tail of the plough, the said Eurasian, moreover, having come from one of the colonies. I was glad to see Mr. Bond of the Agricultural Section doing his duty by being on the ground. I believe Sir Charles Turner was so pleased at the presence of Arthur Greenham that he said a special prize ought to be given him, if it was only to mark that a Eurasian had entered the competition.—*Times.*

THE LATE CAPTAIN R. E. HAMILTON, R. E.—One of those very sad incidents which periodically shock Anglo-Indian society occurred in Madras last Saturday. Captain Robert Ewen Hamilton, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade Presidency Division, accompanied by his young wife, and infant child, went to Vellore to spend a portion of the Christmas holidays, and was to have returned to Madras by New Year's day. But he was prevailed upon to prolong his stay until Saturday the 3rd, on the morning of which day, being to all appearance in excellent health, he went out shooting. He returned to Vellore in time to get away by the 3 P. M. slow train for Madras. Shortly after the train started he was seized with cholera, and he was compelled to spend five hours in the train with the fell disease upon him. On the arrival of the train at Arkonam the symptoms were [illegible] and a telegram was despatched to [illegible] (uncle of Mrs. Hamilton) who [illegible] the Central station and [illegible] for conveying him to the General [illegible]. In spite of the assistance rendered [illegible] Railway Apothecary who accompanied [illegible] he reached Madras in a state of collapse. He was speedily removed to the General Hospital opposite the station, and everything was done that could be thought of, but he gradually sank, and expired quietly at 10-30 P.M. His remains were interred in St. Mary's Cemetery with military honours. The funeral procession moved from the General Hospital, the Band of the South Wales Borderers playing a "Requiem." The guard-of-honor consisted of one hundred men of the South Wales Borderers under the command of a Captain. There was a very large attendance of civilians and military officers.—*Mail.*

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR ON MILITARY TRAINING.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR OF WALES, distributing prizes to the Cambridge Town Volunteers the other night, spoke of the advantages of the system to the individual and the nation. It was impossible, he said, to over-estimate the importance of our soldiers and volunteers being good marksmen. The smaller the army the greater the necessity for their being able to shoot well. It was not sufficient that there should be a few crack shots in a regiment; all should be able to shoot steadily and well at those ranges most useful for military purposes. They must learn to look upon their musketry practice as a duty as well as recreation. It was, however, on account of its beneficial results to the individual citizen, arising from control and discipline, that he considered the volunteer service of chief value to our country. He was deeply impressed with this by his five years' naval training. The value of military training, he considered, was exemplified in the most striking way in the case of Germany, and he did not believe the military system of that country weighed nearly so heavily upon her peaceable and mercantile subjects as some would persuade themselves. The steady expansion of the German trade and population within the last twenty years was the best proof that the military discipline, so far from hindering, on the contrary, aided both individual and national achievement. Method and order, temperance and persistency, combination and enterprise—these were the virtues that, whether in the workshop, the study, the counting-house or the camp, promoted success in life. In conclusion, his Royal Highness expressed the belief that Englishmen would not shirk their duty if necessity arose to secure the safety of the community.

THE COOLIE RIOTS IN TRINIDAD.

THE *Daily News* has received from San Fernando, Trinidad, a full report of the proceedings at the inquest ordered by the Government into the death of 16 coolies at San Fernando on the 30th of October last who were shot while persisting in celebrating their religious festival in defiance of the ordinance prohibiting it. The inquest lasted for two days, and the evidence was very voluminous, occupying 26½ columns of a special supplement of the *Port of Spain Gazette.*

The inquest was opened on the groundfloor of Athole Lodge, San Fernando, at ten o'clock on the morning of the 6th of November by Mr. David Wilson. Mr. C. M. Dick was appointed secretary. Among those present were Mr. G. L. Garcia, who was instructed by the Government to appear on behalf of the police; Captain Baker, Inspector commandant of police; Major A. W. Bowles, Commander of the Forces; and the Hon. G. T. Fenwick; the Protector of Immigrants, and Mr. Arthur Child, Stipendiary Magistrate, who occupied a seat next to the Coroner. Some medical evidence of identification having been taken,

Mr. Arthur Child, being sworn, said:—I am stipendiary magistrate for San Fernando and Oropouche. On Thursday, the 30th ultimo, at about two o'clock in the afternoon, I accompanied a body of twenty armed policemen under the direction of Sergeant McCollin, and twenty men of the 1st North Staffordshire Regiment, under the command of Major Bowles, from the police-station to the guard-house in Cipero-street. Gunpot, my Hindustani interpreter, was with me. When in the guard-house several messengers came in and informed us that the coolies were out in the cross road in large numbers, near Union Hall, with hackia sticks and cutlasses and tadjas. I consulted Major Bowles and we sent in rapid succession three messengers, I think it was, to persuade the coolies to go back quietly. They returned and reported that the coolies had expressed their determination to advance into San Fernando in spite of the proclamation. Almost immediately afterwards Police-constable Scott and Mr. Burt, I think it was, who was one of the scouts, arrived and told us that the coolies were actually advancing towards San Fernando in a body of between two to three thousand strong. The police, the military, and I then went from the guard-house in Cipero-street to Lesa [illegible] Gate. The men were then drawn up across the road—the police in single rank and the military about twelve or fifteen paces behind, in double rank. In single rank the police did not streatch across the road. The men were hardly in order before several riders gallopped up the hill to say that the coolies were advancing and would not remain quiet. In about a couple of minutes more the head of the coolie column appeared over the hill. It was composed entirely of men armed with long hackia sticks and cutlasses. They came on with a yell and a rush towards us. We were drawn up at the boundary. When they were about eighty yards off Gunpot and I advanced towards them. I then commanded silence three times as loudly as I could; Gunpot at the [illegible] in Hindustani for the people to [illegible] back. I then repeated the Riot Act and retired [illegible] out of the way of the blows and the rush.

The blows?

Yes, the blows from the sticks [illegible] they were waving in the air. The mob [illegible] rushing on and yelling, and when they were [illegible] yards off I gave the order to fire to Sergeant McCollin. The police fired a volley [illegible]

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appeared that their advance was not checked. They were either stupid and did not know—I think they imagined that the cartridges were blank at the moment. The police reloaded, and 13 shots were fired.

Do you know how many shots were fired in the first volley?

Yes, 20 in the first and 13 in the second. All the men fired first and 13 afterwards. This second discharge occurred within about 10 seconds of the first, the police had just time to load again. The coolies then turned and scattered as hard as ever they could. By that time they had realised that the shots were telling. Five men fell in the road. I am convinced that if the police did not fire at that moment that our force would have been overwhelmed, and that the whole of the coolies would have got through and come into San Fernando.

They would have broken your ranks?

Yes, they would, and they would have been joined by all the roughs and blackguards of the place, who were out in the streets ready to meet them. The coolies had carefully placed in front all the strong men from different estates. On ordinary occasions one estate leads the crowd, which in this case would have been the Philipine Estate. As a matter of fact they were led by a mixture of the best men, who were placed in the front, evidently showing that the coolies intended mischief. There were no women or children in the front or near the front. That is so, I think. I am of opinion that a great part of the bloodshed would have been averted if the police had been allowed to go out and arrest some of the ringleaders on the previous night, as they intended to do. As matters stood what was done was, in my opinion, absolutely necessary.

The Coroner: As magistrate of the district are you aware whether the regulations made under the Ordinance and dated the 30th of July last were extensively made known throughout the district?

I cannot say, because I was not in the district at the time, but I have heard so.

Were the police and military who were to accompany you out on the previous night—that is, out of San Fernando—I mean did they go out to the estates?

No, they did not go out to the estates. Single patrols were out, of course.

Were you yourself out on the estates?

No, I did not go. Neither the police nor the military went out in force. The reason of that was that we had received telegrams from Port-of-Spain telling us not to go out. Let that be put down please. We had made every preparation to go out.

And on instructions received you did not go out?

No.

Were the coolies out on the previous night?

They were, I believe. Acting under instructions we did not go out. Scouts brought the intelligence on the previous day that the coolies had assembled and expressed determination to come into San Fernando at all hazards. They were assembled on the high road, contrary to the proclamation, on that night, and the scouts that had been sent out to watch their movements informed us that the coolies had expressed their determination to come into San Fernando at all hazards. I myself, in the previous week, had warned them in the Court House that they would not be allowed to come into San Fernando, and that the proclamation would be strictly enforced, even if the military or the police had to fire upon them.

Arthur Montagu Bowles, major in the 1st North Staffordshire Regiment, and officer commanding her Majesty's forces in the colony, corroborated the evidence of Mr. Child.

The Rev. William Williams, being sworn, said;—I am a Baptist missionary residing in San Fernando. I saw the whole occurrence from San Fernando Hill. I saw, on what I call the St. John's road, a large body of coolies from Mr. Lennon's and Mrs. Rowbottom's estates, coming along that way, and they halted opposite the church entrance and were joined by the Retrench coolies, and at about half-past one they all reached the cross. The whole then came down the hill and were joined by the Union Hall coolies, and a few minutes after they halted opposite the other party at the cross. At the cross I saw a couple of mounted policemen evidently hard at work in their efforts to induce them to turn back as I should judge from their actions. Their efforts must have been in vain, for in a short time the whole body came to town,—those that came from the road leading to Wellington and Picton. But a number of the coolies that came along the St. John's-road remained at the cross, they did not all come on, but the hoses, tadjas, or pagodas of the coolies that came from the St. John's district were taken up by the men carrying those hoses, while a number of them remained there. There was a considerable party who did not come up, but still a large number did come up—the bulk of them must have come on to San Fernando. They came on rapidly, and seemed to hasten their steps the nearer they came to the police; and I saw the police, just as the coolies were upon them, present their arms and fire.

Did you distinguish Mr. Child?

I could not recognise Mr. Child at that distance, but I saw a gentleman going towards the coolies from where the police were standing and holding up his hands. I could not say whether it was Mr. Child, but it turned out afterwards to be so.

Did that seem to have any effect in stopping them?

Not the slightest.

Did it appear to you that the coolies were in such numbers that they would, as it were, have overwhelmed the police and gone in?

The police, in my opinion, would not have had the slightest chance with the crowd unless they had fired. They would simply have been swamped and swept away. The line of soldiers were drawn up about twenty yards behind.

At this stage of the proceedings the coroner sent forth the interpreter Gunpot to call out aloud and ask if there were any coolies who wished to give evidence. Gunpot carried out the order but only one coolie came forward—he had been summoned to give evidence of the identification of the body of one of the deceased.

Evidence including that of Captain Baker and of Gunpot, the interpreter, having been given to the same effect as the foregoing, the inquiry was adjourned till the following Saturday morning. The decision of the coroner which was subsequently pronounced was in the following terms:—"That he is of opinion that these coolies came to their death from wounds inflicted by the police who were acting under the orders of the magistrate during the disturbances which took place at San Fernando on the 30th of October, that the magistrate was fully justified in giving such orders and that no one is guilty of felony."

RADICAL COMPLIMENTS TO LORD SALISBURY.

Mr. Joseph Cowen, M. P., writes in the *Newcastle Chronicle*:—

The House of Lords that was going to be crushed in the collision has come out of it positively strengthened. The good sense and discretion that the Peers have shown—while it does not justify the logical consistency of their existence as a branch of the Legislature—has once more demonstrated that in a crisis they can adapt themselves to the exigencies. There has been nothing sulky, atrabilious, or exacting in what they have done. When a reasonable concession was made to their demands by the Government, they met Mr. Gladstone frankly and fairly, and the result of the meetings has been to settle the dispute and to serve the country. The Liberal attack during the autumn was concentrated on Lord Salisbury, and very grotesque and exaggerated pictures of him were put before popular audiences. He was spoken of as a haughty, tyrannical, over-bearing Tory aristocrat, whose chief delight it was to sneer at and trample on the people. Events have shown that this estimate of the Tory leader was ridiculously incorrect. Lord Salisbury is by inclination a student, and by taste somewhat of a recluse. He looks at society rather cynically and despondingly. In his younger days he indulged frequently in flouts and sneers. There is no doubt that the popular idea of him was largely created by his displays in the House of Commons. But greater contact with the world, Ministerial experience, improved health, and possibly freedom from some of the pressure that he bore, and honourably bore, as a young man, have mellowed his character. No one ever questioned his ability. It was thought to be more the ability of a critic than that of a statesman, but the part he has played in this agitation has shown that he is endowed with other faculties than making admirable speeches and writing brilliant essays. It is an open secret that he was unwilling to engage in the controversy with the Commons, and he would not undertake it until the party as a whole decided upon such a course. But, having decided, he has fought their battle with marvellous adroitness and skill. Mr. Gladstone generously said at the Foreign Office the other day that in the negotiations with the Cabinet no one could have been franker or more straightforward and considerate than the Conservative chief. And the whole world knows that the Redistribution Bill has been made much more democratic through his instrumentality. Lord Salisbury stands, therefore, with his party and the country in a better position than he ever stood. His power in Parliament was never so great, and it is not unlikely that in time he may enjoy as large a popularity with the general public as Lord Beaconsfield did before his death. Through the good sense of Lord Salisbury and the self-abnegation of Mr. Gladstone, the great accession of power that the people of this country will now possess has been attained without a wrench.

A STRANGE HONEYMOON.

George Middle, of Orchard-street, Woolwich, was summoned at the police-court of that town for assaulting Eleanor, his wife, who said that they had been married "just a month on Sunday," and that her husband had beaten and kicked her every day. On the day they were married he struck her as soon as they got home from church.

Mr. Balguy: What is the reason for all this?

Complainant: He says he cannot love me because he loves his washerwoman. (Loud laughter.)

Mr. Balguy: I have heard of gentlemen loving their cooks, and fancied that there might be something in the employment to account for the taste, but it is a new thing for a man to love his washerwoman.

Complainant: He does, and he glories in it.

Mr. Balguy: Why, then, did he not marry his washerwoman?

Complainant: Because she is a married woman.

Mr. Balguy: Have you been married before?

Complainant: Yes.

Mr. Balguy: How often?

Complainant: Only once before. He says he has been only married once before, but goodness knows. (Laughter.)

Mr. Balguy: You will find yourselves in the Divorce Court, I expect.

George Watson and another witness deposed to seeing the defendant kick his wife.

Defendant: When my wife and I came out of church a month ago he put her arm round that man (Watson) and kissed him, instead of kissing me. (Laughter.)

Mr. Balguy: Stand up, Mr. Watson. What is this? Are you laundryman to Mrs. Middle? (Laughter.)

Watson: No, sir.

Defendant: She kisses him as much as she kisses me. (Continued laughter.)

Watson: The fact is that I gave her away at the wedding, and after the ceremony I took the privilege of giving her a kiss.

Mr. Balguy: A fatherly kiss and privileged. You hear that, Mr. Middle? What do you say now? Did the washerwoman give you away?

Defendant: No; I have had no conversation with her since my wedding day.

Mr. Balguy: Why do you knock your wife about in this way?

Defendant: Why does she make so free with that man Watson?

Mr. Balguy: I have no proof that she does, and you have no defence. I fine you 40s. or a month's [illegible]

STRUGGLE BETWEEN AN EAGLE AND A STAG.

A few days ago (says a Strathglass correspondent of the *Scotman*) a singular struggle was witnessed on the lower portion of Corrie-Mor, at a short distance above Glassburn House, between a large and powerful eagle and a finely-antlered stag. The king of birds was watched for some time as he hovered about on high above a herd of deer which appeared to possess particular attractions for him. The noble bird was slowly descending as he majestically sailed around in his aërial circles and by degrees getting nearer to his coveted quarry. At last reaching striking distance, he suddenly came to a halt in mid-air, and, poising himself on outspread wings, he seemed for a few seconds perfectly motionless. Then, like a bullet from a rifle, he swooped down, and in an instant his powerful talons were firmly fixed in the back of a fine large stag. The monarch of the glen plunged about in the wildest possible manner, evidently in great terror and pain, the eagle holding on grimly, belabouring the stag's sides all the while with heavy blows from its wings, and when opportunity offered, making desperate darts with his beak at the eyes of the frightened deer. By this time the poor stag's brown sides were red and gory, and, notwithstanding his frantic efforts, he could not disengage himself from his strong and cruel foe. At last, seeming to discover that his antlers could reach his savage enemy, he commenced raking fore and aft with them in the most vigorous manner until he managed to send the eagle sprawling in the heather. The stag had gallantly freed himself; but he had not bounded far when his fierce assailant, recovering from his discomfiture, was again on the wing, and in full chase, and in a few seconds down he came again, and firmly fixed his powerful claws in the deer's haunches, so far back as to be out of reach of the antlers. Again the struggle was renewed, the eagle meanwhile tearing at the victim's flesh with his strong bill, and burying his talons still deeper into his haunches. The poor stag was now very much exhausted, and was evidently getting the worst of it, as he could not touch the eagle with his antlers. At this juncture, as if in despair, the stag commenced to tumble about, throwing himself on the ground and rolling over down hill; but still the eagle seemed incapable of letting go its tenacious grip. The stag then put his head down between his fore legs, throwing himself clean over—heels over head—several times. It was indeed a wild, a wonderful and a most unusual sight. The stag's efforts were at last successful, and getting clear of his murderous enemy he galloped off. The eagle was, however, speedily up again and in full chase; but his intended victim made his escape sure by rushing full speed down the hill into the Glassburn woods. The eagle, rather ruffled in his plumage, and no doubt much ruffled in his temper, roared aloft to look for his dinner elsewhere. It was a hard and well-fought battle, worthy of being delineated by the pencil of a Landseer. The eagle was a splendid specimen of its kind, and of unusual size. He appeared to be much larger than the Glenstrathfarrar eagles, and is supposed to be a poacher from the north or west. His plumage was dark brown, with some white or grey on the surface of the tail feathers, the crown of the head was tawny, the legs and beak yellow, and the claws black.

THE COST OF RAILWAY MATERIAL.

Amongst the papers submitted to the Indian Railways Committee was one by Mr. Lowthian Bell, the Chairman of the British Iron Trade Association, giving the average prices of rails, &c., purchased for the Indian railways during recent years. Before 1872 the average price of the steel rails bought was about 10*l.* per ton. Between 1877 and 1883 the average was about 5*l.* 14*s.* per ton at the maker's works, while now the price is about 4*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per ton for heavy sections. The lowest price at which any considerable quantity of steel rails has ever been sold is 4*l.* 5*s.* In the prices of wrought iron girders for bridges, &c., Mr. Bell states there has been a considerable fall within the past few years, and prices are now lower than at any previous period. The following figures, which mark the prices at which bridge work for India has actually been taken, will show the extent of the fall:—

Year.	Price per Ton f.o.b., London. £	s.	d.
1884	11	0	0
1881	12	2	6
1879	12	17	6
1876	14	10	0

For cast iron sleepers, the contracts made by leading firms in the country have been:—

Year.	Price per Ton, f.o.b. £	s.	d.
1884	2	19	6
1882	3	9	6
1881	3	15	0
1878	4	3	6

All other iron and steel railway materials, Mr. Bell states, are now proportionately cheap, and he is of opinion that unless advantage be taken of the present depression to make contracts, a considerably higher price may have to be paid in the future.

WHERE SHOULD INDIA BORROW?

The *Economist*, in a review of Mr. Westland's evidence before the Indian Railways Committee says that to borrowing in India there are two objections—one that a higher rate of interest has to be paid for the money than if it were raised here, and the other, that it is difficult, and becoming increasingly difficult, to get in India the amount required. Borrowing in England is, of course, attended with none of those drawbacks, and it has the further recommendation that loans there can be raised at a lower rate of interest. It has, however, special and very serious disadvantages of its own. When the Government borrows in sterling, it has to pay interest in gold, while it receives its revenue in silver, and as silver has depreciated in value as compared with gold, the gain in the rate of interest by borrowing in London is counteracted by the loss in exchanging the silver revenue of the Government into gold with which to pay the interest. Nor is this all. It is not only that silver has become depreciated, but the depreciation is continuing, and if silver falls in price, then it is evident that the burden of the sterling loans will grow greater. The present saving in interest may thus possibly be much more than counterbalanced by a future loss, and the comparative merits, from this point of view, of sterling and rupee borrowing were tersely summed up by Mr. Henry Waterfield, the Financial Secretary at the India Office, who said, "By borrowing in sterling we throw on the Government, that is, on the people of India, the risk of loss through a fall in exchange. By borrowing in rupees they have, it is true, to pay a higher rate, but the risk of further loss falls on the holder of the loan. It is, moreover, politically an advantage to have local capital invested in the new works, which cannot take place if the loans are entirely brought out in England."

Having given Mr. Westland's calculations on the subject the *Economist* says that evidently they are based wholly upon a hypothesis. It is quite impossible for anyone to say what the value of silver may be ten or twenty years hence. If the fall is greater than Mr. Westland has estimated, then the disadvantages of sterling borrowing will be much greater than he has calculated; while, on the other hand, if silver rises in price, the advantage of borrowing in England will exceed his estimate. Sterling borrowing is thus a speculation by the Indian Government upon the future price of silver. And for such a speculation the present time is peculiarly inopportune. We are probably on the eve of important silver legislation in the United States, and a few months will decide what action the European countries forming the Latin Monetary Union intend to take with regard to their silver coinage. The decisions that we arrive at with regard to these matters will largely influence the future value of silver, and in these circumstances the Indian Government would be ill advised if it committed itself to any present addition to its sterling debt. Its policy for the present ought to be a waiting policy, and it had far better suffer for a little the ills attendant on its Indian borrowings than rush into others the extent of which it cannot guage. Before very long it will probably have the opportunity of forming a much better judgment as to the possibilities of the future, and it should defer its decision until then.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, MOOLTAN.

IN THE MATTER OF MESSRS. BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE & SONS, INSOLVENTS.

THIS is to notify that 22nd January, 1885, has been FIXED for HEARING all objections to the petitions of the aforesaid Insolvents. Given under my hand and the seal of this Court, this 16th day of December, 1884.

T. TROWARD,
District Judge.

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NOTICES.

THE SHARE LIST of MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co., Limited, will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 12th instant, and for up-country, on MONDAY following, the 19th instant.
Bombay, 5th January, 1885.

THE ARAB HORSE EMPORIUM.—DINSHAW SUNTOOK & Co. beg most respectfully to bring to the Notice of the Public that another excellent Batch of Umeeah and Nusdee Arabs just arrived and brought by the well-known Arab Dealer, Jusim Bin Feed, amongst which there are lovely Chargers, Racers, Hunters, and Ponies, &c. Gentlemen fond of Horse flesh are solicited any earl inspection.—No. 505, Bombay, Dec., 1884.

THE CASH BAZAAR, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Cash Bazaar, Limited, will be held at the office of Messrs. MACFARLANE and EDGELOW, No. 15, Rampart Row, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 12th day of January, 1885, at 5 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of transacting the business, of which notice has been sent by post to the members of the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WM. SILLITOE,
Secretary and Manager.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 11. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attentions Horses broken to single, and double harness, in the yards Single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge in under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

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Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	F	do.	do.
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KHAKI DRILLS, yarn or piece dyed, in approved shades for native Troops. Samples and patterns on application to the Managing Director or to the Company's Agents, Messrs. W. WATSON and Co., Apollo-treet, Bombay.

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Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions. Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

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CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

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For List of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
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THE following consignment is just landed from the s.s. "Nubia," shipped by the celebrated firm, Messrs. WHEELER & Co., of Belfast:—

Guinness Stout, Quarts	per dozen Rs.		6
Do. Pints	,,		7
Bass' Ale Quarts	,,		
Do. Pints	,,	3	7
Ginger Ale	,,	2	8
Champagne Cider	,,	5	0
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All in splendid condition. Apply at Godown No. 12, Homejee-street, Elphinstone Circle, next door to Rubbattine Company's Godown, for not less than one Case of any of the above.

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Italian Champagne	Rs. 24 0	Rs. ...
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	,, 52 0	...
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From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN, AYEN CHAMPAGNE.		
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 34 0
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Goldlack, extra	,, 42 0	,, 44 0
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Laubenheimer	Rs ...	Rs. 19 0
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From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE		
Moselblümchen	Rs. ...	Rs. 16 0
Niersteiner	...	,, 16 0
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Liebfraumilch	...	,, 22 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	,, 19 0	,, 22 0
Rudesheimer	,, 24 0	...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	,, 29 0	,, 32 0
Steinberger	,, 2 0	,, 32 0
Scharzhofberger	,, 35 0	,, 38 0
Johannisberger	,, 36 0	,, 39 0
FRENCH WHITEWINES. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 19 0	...
From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Haut Sauterne	,, 22 0	...
CLARETS. From MESSRS H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX		
Chateau de Frauds	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	,, 17 0	,, 19 0
Chateau Leoville	,, 20 0	...
Chateau Lafitte	,, 24 0	...
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 15 0	...
Cru de Barreyre	,, 19	...
Chateau La Begorce	,, 24	...
From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Medoc	Rs. 11 0	Rs. ...
St. Estephe	,, 13 0	[illegible]
Haut Canon	,, 14 0	,, 19 0
Margaux	...	...
From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 18 0	...
Chateau Romer	,, 17 0	...
BRANDY		
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 22 0	—
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars M. & Spann	,, 25 0	—
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules, A.L. Boiteau & Co.	,, 30 0	—
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy**	,, 36 0	—
BURGUNDY. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC		
Volnay	Rs. 22 0	...
Chamberlin	,, 28 0	...
WHISKY.		
Bon Accord	Rs. 22	...
Finest Old Scotch Whisky	,, 22 0	...
Thistle Blend Whisky***	,, 25 0	...
BEER.		Per doz. pints.
St. Pauli	Rs. 6 8	Rs. 4 4
Pilsener Beer	,, 6 0	,, 4 0
Lagerbier	,, 5 0	...
Kaiser Beer	,, 6 0	,, 4 0
Export Beer	,, 5 8	...
Romford Light Bitter Beer	,, 6 0	,, 4 8
India Pale Ale	,, 5 0	,, 3 0
SUNDRIES.	Per doz. quarts.	Per doz. pints.
Vin d'Harib (Bitters)	Rs. 36 0	Rs. ...
Finest Kummuel	,, 30 0	...
Italian Vermouth	,, 18 0	...
Do. do. Superior	,, 20 0	...
Do. do. Finest	,, 21 0	...
Real Italian Oil, (Flutes)	...	,, 6 0
Do. do. Pints	...	,, 6 0
Aromatic Magen bitters	,, 14 0	...
Fortuna Caloric Punsch	,, 15 0	...
Cherry Cordial	,, 15 0	...
	Per Doz.	
Fortuna Taffel Akvavi	Rs. 15 0	
Fortuna Koruman Brœudevin	,, 18 0	
Finest Copenhagen Kummel	,, 20 0	
Old St. Croix Rum	,, 20 0	
Finest St. Croix Rum	,, 22 0	
Swiss condensed milk, in bottles	,, 4 0	
Do. do. do. tins, First Swiss Brand	,, 5 0	
Do. do. do. do. Baby	,, 5 0	
PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.	Rs. a.	Nett Cash.
Danish Butter, finest per 1 lb. tin	1 3	
Do. do. per ½ lb. tin	0 10½	
Do. Prime Preserved per 1 lb. tin	1 1	
Do. do. per 2 lb. tin	2 4	
From L. GRADLER and HARTWIG, GOTHA.	Per large tin.	Per small tin.
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)	Rs. 1 8	Rs. 0 13
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)	,, 1 6	,, 0 12
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	,, 1 6	,, 0 12
Asparagus	,, 2 8	,, 1 8
Cut Asparagus in Water	,, 1 6	,, 0 12
White Pickled Cabbage	,, 1 0	,, 0 10
Red do. do.	,, 1 4	,, 0 12
Young French Beans in Water	,, 0 12	,, 0 7
Cellery	,, 0 14	,, 0 14
From BUSCH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.		
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs. 1 8
Cellery	,, 0 14	,, 0 10
French Beans	,, 0 14	...
Cut French Beans	,, 0 8	...
Small Sausages	,, 1 6	...

TERMS.

No order for less than a case of wines (provisions excepted) &c., will be executions.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments for supplies of wine, &c. (Preserved Provisions excepted) carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.
Bombay, 1st December 1884.

BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited.
SUCCESSORS TO
P. GRANT AND SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
6, HORNBY-ROAD, BOMBAY.

PERRY DAVIS VEGETABLE
PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son Manufacturers and Proprietor
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UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE
AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND And a complete mitigator of Pain. A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY.
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
[illegible] Jumma Musjid.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

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THE NORTHERN FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.
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INSURANCE effected upon almost EVERY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY in BOMBAY or the MOFUSSIL. For rates apply to

FRAMJEE SANDS & Co.,
Agents.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs.	10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances) CAPITAL	,,	9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	,,	5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	,,	3,750,000
MARINE INSURANCE.		
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs.	2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	3,000,000

FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£4,842,054 14s. 3d. STERLING.
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POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862 ....£300,690
,, 1883 ....£944,2

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POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,878,159

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1867 ......£1,406,681 17 2 | 1877 ......£3,758,043 19
1872 ......£2,318,21 14 5 | 1883 ......£4,842,054 14

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum treet.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the followin
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

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4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
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1,670 PROPOSALS for ....Rs. 53,72,450.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF
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Age.	30	35	40	
Premium ...	Rs. a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

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14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
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Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

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£5,000—TO BE DISTRIBUTED—£5,000
ON THE
CHAMPION RACE
To be run in Melbourne on 7th March, 1885.
MEMBERS, £1 EACH.
ALL PRIZES! NO BLANKS!
THE SYDNEY JOCKEY TURF CLUB

In thanking numerous Clients for their support in previous Lotteries on Racing Events, beg to inform the Sporting Public of New South Wales, the adjoining Colonies, and India, that they have made arrangements for holding a £5,000 Consultation—All Prizes! No Blanks!—on the Champion Race, to be run in Melbourne on the 7th day of March, 1885.

When the following Prizes will be distributed:—

First Horse	£1500	Other Starters (divide)	£300
Second Horse	800	Non-Starters (divide)	500
Third Horse	400		
		Total	£3500

The remaining £1500 will be invested by the Club in making a Book on the Autumn Meeting, 1885; that is, laying and taking the odds by a new system, the success of which has been practically proved. The members of the S. J. T. Club being well informed, and connected with the principal Trainers and Performances of their Horses, are in a position to state that the £1500 will realize a handsome profit, the whole of which will be divided amongst those Subscribers who were unsuccessful in drawing a Prize in the £3500 Distribution. There will be no blanks whatever. All Subscribers are sure to obtain a Prize, the highest being £1500. To obtain better chances for investing surplus of £1500 early applications necessary.

Add 1s. for reply and result. Letters containing cash should be registered; Drafts or P. O Orders made payable to—

JAMES WALLACE, Secretary S. T. J. C.,
ADDRESS:
Box 784, G. P. O., Sydney, N. S. W., Australia.

☞ £50,000 CONSULTATION ON THE MELBOURNE CUP, 1885, WILL FOLLOW.
First Prize, £10,000: Lowest £20.
Members £1. each.
N. B.—Please make known to your friends.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitations.

Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT,
Great Russel-street, Bloomsbury, London.

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